

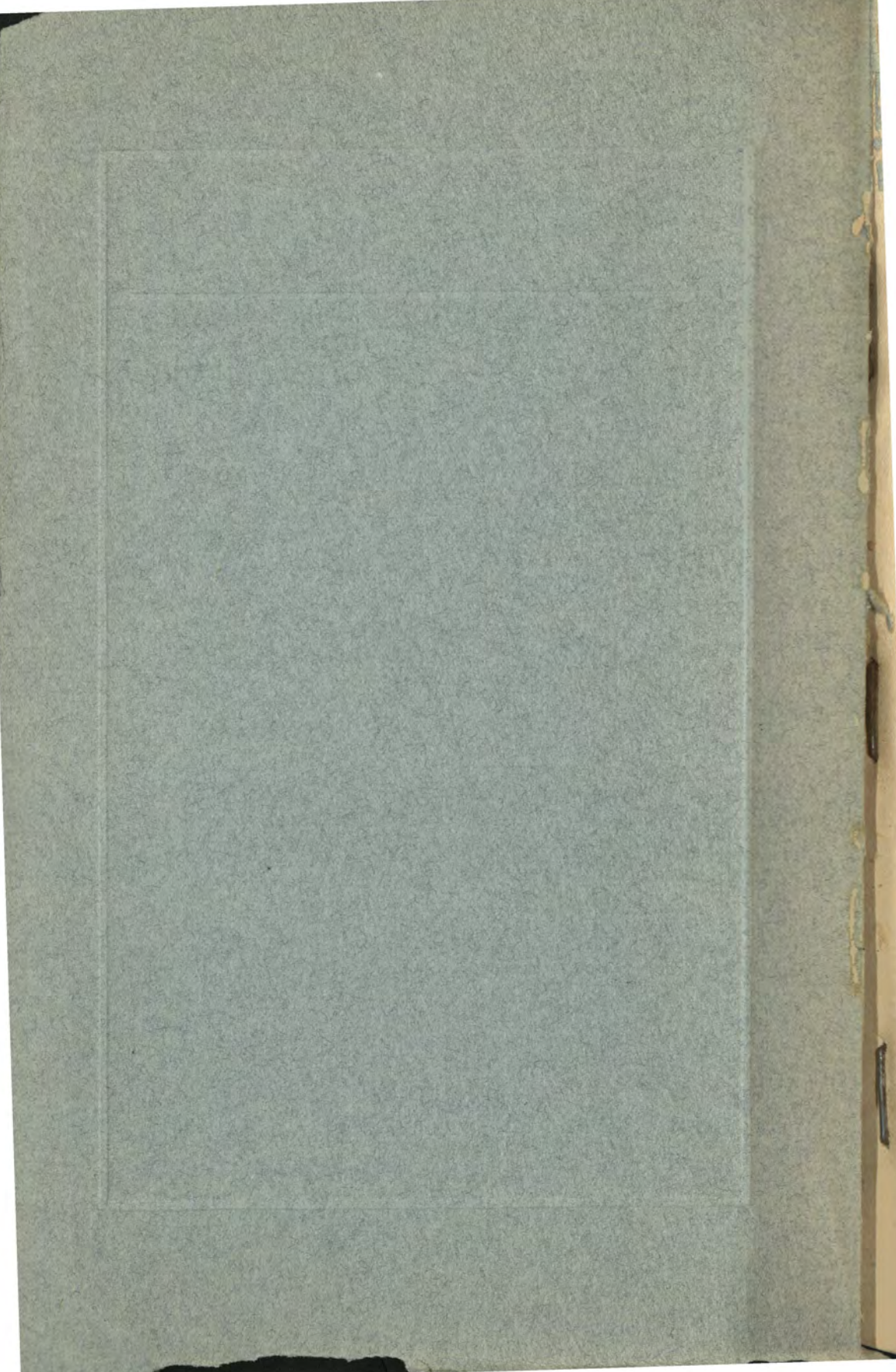
YEAR BOOK

The
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION



Volume One

Nineteen Hundred *and* Ten



500

YEAR BOOK

THE SOCIETY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS

The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



Volume One

Nineteen Hundred and Ten



NOV 12 1902
UNIVERSITY OF
THE SOCIETY FOR
THE STUDY OF
THE HISTORY OF
THE WORLD

FOREWORD

It is the earnest hope of the publication committee that this, the first volume of the A. N. A. Year Book, in spite of its obvious limitations, be received with approval by the membership. If its publication creates a new usefulness; if it seriously be taken as a hint of possibilities within reach of the Association, then its greatest purpose shall have been served.

It is fitting that acknowledgment should be made here of the generous financial support given by a number of members, without which the 1910 Year Book would have been impossible. It is gratifying to know that at the convention just closed, action was taken which will result in increased receipts, and if considered desirable to continue the Year Book permanently, the annual expense of publication can be cared for in a manner which will be a burden to no one.

To all members who contributed their services in special articles or otherwise, the committee acknowledge lasting obligation.

B. H. SAXTON, *Chairman*,
HOWLAND WOOD,
F. G. DUFFIELD.

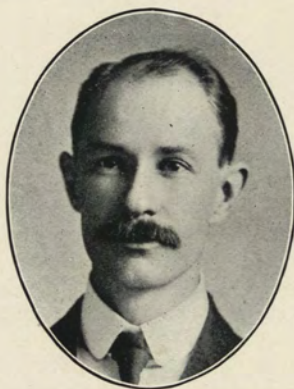
Davenport, Iowa, September, 1910.



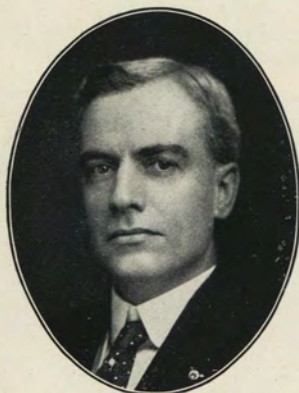
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D. A. WILLIAMS
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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

THE COMMITTEE WAS UNABLE TO SECURE FROM THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT HIS PHOTO FOR REPRODUCTION

OFFICIAL LIST FOR 1910

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Founded 1891.

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First Vice-President, W. W. C. WILSON, Montreal, Quebec
Second Vice-President, B. H. SAXTON, Davenport, Iowa
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History of The American Numismatic Association.

(Written for the 1910 Year Book.)

By HOWLAND WOOD.

THOSE who possess the early files of the NUMISMATIST have the opportunity of seeing in its pages the beginning and rapid growth of the American Numismatic Association. In the February number for 1891, on page 12 of volume III, appeared this paragraph: "What's the matter of having an American Numismatic Association? Would it be profitable? Would it be practicable? All in favor of such a scheme, send in your names."

The importance of such a question may not be appreciated now, but the result, or rather the answer to this question certainly is evident enough today. The acorn for this mighty oak was planted in the question quoted above and the first shoots appeared on the 7th of October, 1891, when the Association came into existence at a convention held in Chicago.

This body of collectors was organized because it had to be; it was born of necessity. It should have been started many years before but the leader had not yet appeared to blaze the way. To the late Dr. George F. Heath the A. N. A. owes its birth, and because of his fostering care it is where it stands to-day. Before the founding of the Association the majority of the coin collectors were unknown to one another; oftentimes struggling on in a purposeless manner, soon giving up the pursuit for want of sufficient encouragement. Previous to this there had been a few local societies in some of the eastern cities, but their influence extended but little beyond their environment. Many of these had died out or had fallen into a semi-coma, largely because of the restricted field of their operations and the passing away of their earlier active workers. The numismatic golden age of the 'Sixties and 'Seventies had lapsed into the numismatic dark age of the 'Eighties.

During this period only one numismatic society was at all active, but even its influence was then local. The collector in smaller cities and towns, both east and west, as well as those scattered about in the country, worked throughout this period alone and in the dark, acquainted oftentimes with but one dealer, but more often unacquainted with either dealer or other collectors. Dr. Heath truly summed up the situation at the time in his address at the Columbus convention in the following words:

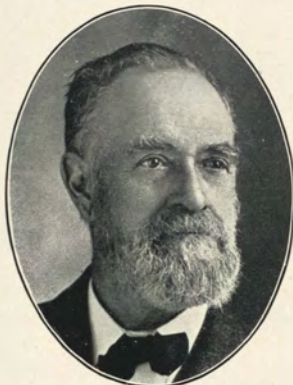
"These isolated collectors, unknown to one another, unknown to numismatic literature, unknown to general sources of supply, exchange or sale, plodded along without order, system,



W. G. JERREMS, JR.
FIRST



A. G. HEATON
THIRD



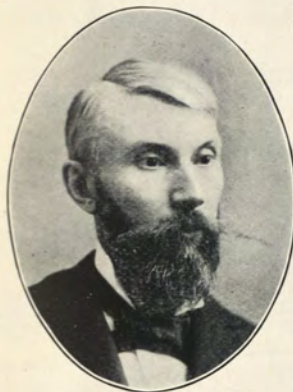
JOSEPH HOOPER
FOURTH



A. R. FREY
SIXTH



DR. GEO. F. HEATH
SECOND

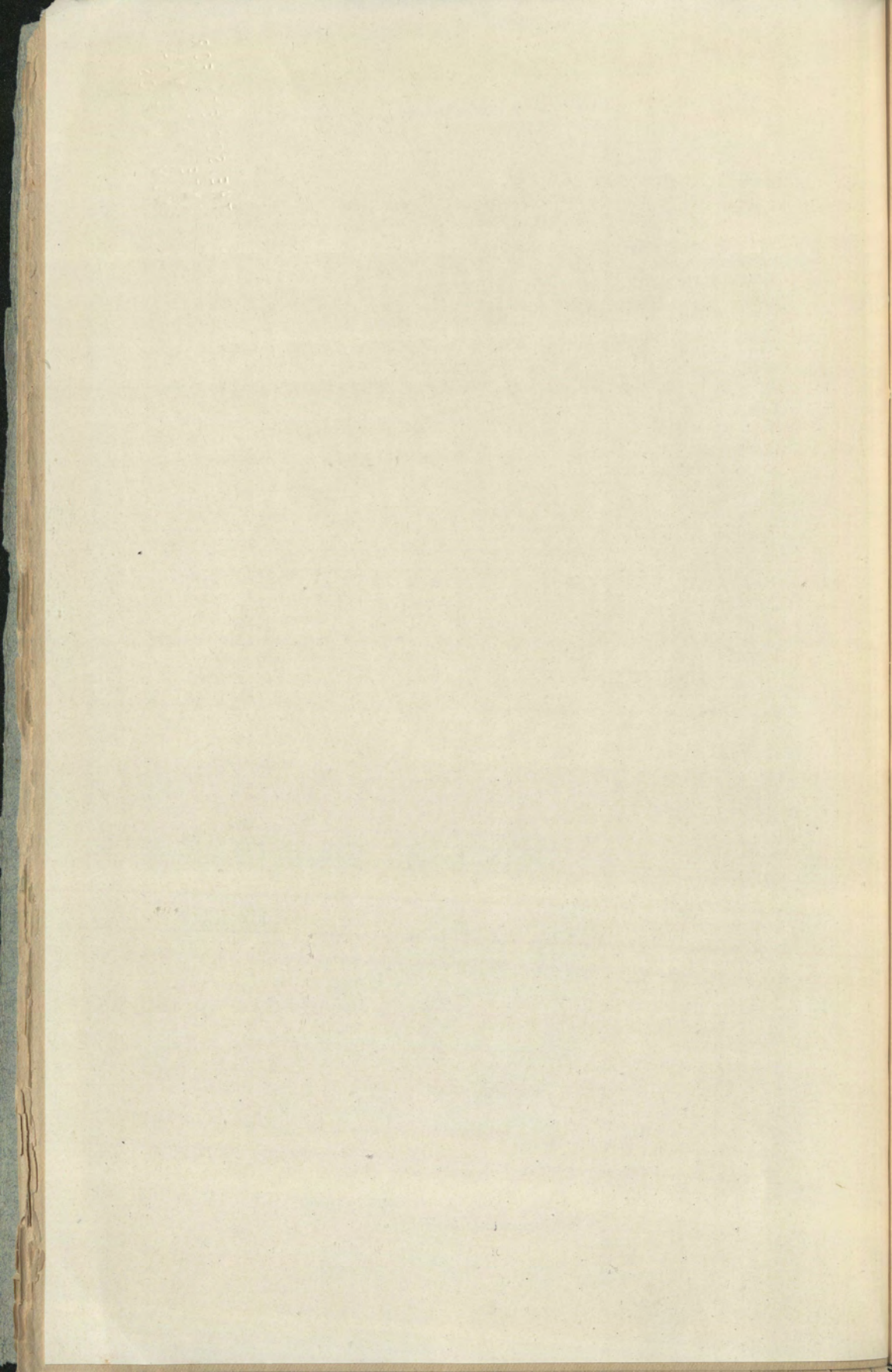


DR. B. P. WRIGHT
FIFTH



FARRAN ZERBE
SEVENTH

EX-PRESIDENTS
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SERVICE



knowledge or inspiration. Under these most disadvantageous circumstances is it any wonder that they could not grow in their collecting or in the intelligent knowledge of it?"

Up to 1890 several numismatic publications had had their rise and fall and all but one succumbed: the *American Journal of Numismatics*, started in May, 1866, has enjoyed a continuous existence. However, despite a fairly prolific era of literature during the dark ages of numismatics, the majority of the American collectors profited little as the publications did not take up the situation from a human enough standpoint. It remained for some organization imbued with pulsating life to accomplish this task. The sympathetic and enthusiastic impulse of many kindred minds could do that in which cold type and erudition had failed.

In 1888 Dr. Heath began the publication of the *NUMISMATIST*, in itself nothing remarkable, but aided by Mr. Charles Tatman who edited the numismatic department in a publication called *Plain Talk* and several other far seeing and ambitious collectors, made possible a large human organization for the fostering of numismatic knowledge and the crystallization of the young and unknown collectors. So many favorable responses came in to the question of forming an association "built on broad and liberal lines" as proposed by Dr. Heath in February, 1891, that in July of that year temporary officers were nominated, together with a temporary board of organization. The foundation on which the A. N. A. was built was laid that month by the following sentence: "The Association must be primarily in the interest of the great class of less advanced and beginning collectors." Twenty-five names were enrolled by July 1st and a convention was called for October 7th at Chicago. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, sixty charter members were enrolled, many of whom are still with us, and the following principal officers were elected: President, W. G. Jerrems, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.; Secretary, Charles Tatman, Worcester, Mass.; Treasurer, David Harlowe, Milwaukee, Wis.

During the following summer, Mr. Tatman, the Secretary, having resigned his position, the late O. W. Page of Waltham, Mass., was appointed in his stead; about this time the *NUMISMATIST* was made the official organ of the A. N. A., remaining such ever since. The 1892 convention was called for Niagara Falls in August but was adjourned to meet at Pittsburg in October. Only a small number attended as the convention spirit had not yet become sufficiently fixed. Among the officers chosen were: President, Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.; Vice-President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.; Secretary, O. W. Page, Waltham, Mass.; Treasurer, David Harlowe, Milwaukee, Wis.

On assuming office Dr. Heath issued the following message, and in the light of subsequent events his words seem almost

prophetic. " . . . That there is need for such an organization as ours, national in character, there can no longer be doubt. That this Association, of which we are the pioneer members, will be permanent we firmly believe. Changes may come, the clay will be remodeled until the potter will scarcely recognize the original model, but the bowl will be finished. The American Numismatic Association has come *to stay*. We recognize many difficulties in the way; it will meet apathy in our own ranks and hesitation and indifference outside; it will go down into the Valley of Despond but the Delectable Hills are ahead and just so sure as day follows night, and our science worthy of our study, shall we succeed. If, perchance some fall by the wayside, it only brings the faithful nearer together and into closer communion. At a later time I shall speak more as to the value of our Association to individual members; suffice it now to remind you how you can aid materially in its present growth and prosperity.

"First, and foremost, by remaining faithful with the faithful.

"Second, by individual effort among your collecting friends, acquaintances and correspondents. Tell them of the Association, its aims and objects, of the benefits derived by the associating together of persons with common interests, scattered over this vast continent; that here is an organization whose object is to cultivate their aims and tastes, bring them into friendly communication with others in their chosen field of research, that they may be enabled to derive the greatest possible good from the study. Tell them of the low fees, of the official organ and of the exchange department.

"Third, aid us in our convention work, by attending and contributing papers of general interest on numismatic subjects. None of us can know too much, and none know too little but that they can aid in this most important part of our work. As in ancient times the voice came over from Macedonia, (represented by our Philips and Alexanders) so do we now cry out in the name of our Association, in the name of our science, to come over and help us; to help place our Association upon higher ground, on a plane that will give us name and fame throughout the world. Our opportunity is at hand. Are we equal to the occasion?

"Finally, stand by your guns! If by any possibility our ship goes down, let it be like the Cumberland, with our guns trained and booming and our flag flying. We have set our mark high. If we fail to realize all our hopes and ambitions we shall still be found fighting in a worthy cause; if success crown our efforts, and we expect nothing else, to our science and Association give the glory."

The next convention was held at Chicago, during the World's Fair, on August 21st, 1893. Nineteen members were present. A number of interesting papers were read, a feature

that helped greatly the success of the meeting and started a new pace in convention standards. Messrs. Heath, Hooper and Page were elected to their old offices, and Mr. A. L. Fisher of Elkhart, Ind., was made Treasurer. At the close of this year there were 161 members in the Association. The fourth annual convention was held at Detroit, August 23rd and 24th, 1894, and was by far the most successful gathering thus far, due largely to fuller and better advance notices and the formation of the Detroit Numismatic Club, which fathered this meeting and which was responsible for a very attractive program. A number of fine papers were read and a new feature was introduced—an exhibition of coins. So great was the success of this innovation that this feature has been continued at all conventions since held. About twenty members were present. Mr. A. G. Heaton of Washington, D. C., succeeded Dr. Heath as President, otherwise there were no changes in the principal offices. At this time there were 191 active members in the A. N. A., divided as follows: New England States, 41; Middle States, 43; Middle Western States, 60; Southern States, 12; Beyond the Mississippi, 12; Canada, 10; Foreign, 13. Massachusetts and Michigan were the states with the most members, each having twenty-four.

During the latter part of this year (1894) the Association had the misfortune to lose by death its Secretary, Mr. O. W. Page, and Mr. George W. Rice was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The fifth annual convention was held at Washington, September 19th and 20th, 1895, but was not well attended. Nevertheless, important business was transacted there, and the question of the A. N. A. in relation to the conduct and reliability of its members was discussed and defined.

No convention was held in 1896, though an endeavor was made to call one at Philadelphia, but lack of concerted action and various misunderstandings clogged the wheels of success. In fact, during the latter part of the year very little was heard from the Association's officers other than the President; no new members were proposed and the activities seemed to have been wrapped in a lethargic cloud. A good deal of this was largely due to the uncertainties attending the appearance of the official organ. An attempt was made by the trustees during 1897 to inject a little life into the organization, and a call was made for nominations of new officers, but nothing resulted from this. Another effort at resuscitation was attempted in the spring of 1898; nominations were made and ballots sent out, applicants began knocking at the entrance gate, and once again it seemed that the A. N. A. was beginning to shake off its cloak of slumber. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.; Vice-President, John A. Heckelman, Cullom, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind. It is worthy of note that

up to now Mr. Hooper had held the office of Vice-President continuously since the Association was founded.

With the re-organization of the A. N. A. the initiation fee was dropped, the constitution and by-laws made less cumbersome, and the membership numbers were started over again. In December, 1898, there were 155 names enrolled in the Association, sixty-five of these being new members. For 1900 the same board of officers was elected, and during this year the Association recovered in membership what it had lost during its two years' sleep, seventy-three new members being added, and its progress and prosperity assured.

The year 1901 was signalized by a greatly increased membership, and by a very successful convention held at Buffalo on August 22nd, during the Pan-American Exposition. Seventeen members were present. The constitution was amended to provide for a second Vice-President. The following principal officers were elected: President, Dr. B. P. Wright; 1st Vice-President, A. R. Frey; 2nd Vice-President, Jeremiah Gibbs; Secretary, Dr. George F. Heath; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher. At this time the A. N. A. had a nominal membership of about 300, 119 new members having been added during the year. The following year there were 111 additions and about the same number joined in 1903.

On October 15th, 1904, at St Louis during the exposition was held the next A. N. A. convention; about seventeen members were present. One of the features of this gathering was the large number of proxy representations, there having been a slight ruffle in the political atmosphere. Mr. A. R. Frey was elected President, Mr. Farran Zerbe, 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. Gibbs, re-elected 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Howland Wood, Secretary, and Dr. Heath, Treasurer. Honorary members were for the first time elected; coins were exhibited and photographs were taken of the members present. This last feature has been continued ever since, making a permanent record of these gatherings. Applications during the year showed a slight falling off, only eighty-one new members having been taken in, but the value of the A. N. A. and the interest taken in it have been gaining steadily since its re-organization. In 1905 the initiation fee of 50 cents was resumed as the increased effectiveness of the A. N. A. and greater publicity demanded a larger income than the Association was getting. The membership during the larger part of this year was 418, making it the largest numismatic organization in the world. New York state led the list with sixty members. Canada had fifty-one members, and foreign countries eighteen members. Thirty-eight states in the Union were represented and nine provinces in Canada. During the year 144 members were admitted.

The year 1907 was one of the most prosperous the Association ever had and marked a new era for progress and enthusiasm.

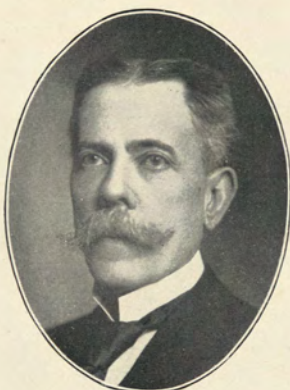
So much interest was taken that a call for a convention came from all sides, and as one had not been held for three years the time seemed ripe for another. A number of places were suggested but Columbus, Ohio, was finally decided upon as the meeting place, the convention to be under the auspices of the Ohio State Numismatic Society. This gathering took place during the first week in September and was another radical step in advance in entertainments and program. Thirty-four members were present, and the meeting lasted for three days and included many pleasing features. A public exhibition of coins, valued at many thousands of dollars, was held and a number of honorary members were elected. A convention for the following year was voted to be held at Philadelphia. For the first time in A. N. A. history a decided interest was taken in the election, there being two rival candidates for President as well as a number of candidates for the Board of Governors. This campaign and the creation of District Secretaries did more to popularize the organization than any feature or event from its inception. The following principal officers were elected; Farran Zerbe, President; Henri E. Buck, 1st Vice-President; P. O. Tremblay, 2nd Vice-President; Howland Wood and Dr. George F. Heath were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

On June 16th, 1908, the Association suffered a great bereavement in the death of its founder and editor of its magazine, Dr. Heath. The officers met at once in Philadelphia and the NUMISMATIST was taken charge of by the President and Secretary, Messrs. Zerbe and Wood; the former took it over entirely at the beginning of 1909. The 1908 convention was held at Philadelphia under the auspices of Messrs. S. H. and H. Chapman. On account of the former being detained in Europe by illness, the responsibility devolved entirely on Mr. Henry Chapman, who instituted a new era in convention arrangements by the elaborate entertainments and special social features offered. This reunion lasted nearly a week and especial attention was given to the ladies present. A large amount of business was transacted, a number of interesting papers were read and a noteworthy exhibition of coins was shown. Forty-six members were present and the following officers were elected: President, Farran Zerbe (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, Dr. J. M. Henderson; 2nd Vice-President, P. O. Tremblay (re-elected); General Secretary, F. G. Duffield; Treasurer, D. A. Williams. The Secretary's report for the year showed a membership of the Association to be 582, 186 new members having been admitted during the year.

In 1909 the dues were raised to \$1.50 and membership cards were introduced. A political storm had been brewing for some time, an aftermath of the elections of 1907. Charges and counter charges were made relative to the conduct of the A. N. A., becoming more personal as the time for the annual meeting

drew near. Latent hostilities culminated in the election of this year; no little excitement was created by the bitterness of the campaign waged by one of the two contestants for the highest office. The convention held at Montreal (the first gathering on Canadian soil), August 9th to 14th, opened with a deadlock, but eventually the wiser element prevailed, and this meeting proved to be about the most important and enjoyable gathering the Association has had. Exactly fifty members attended, a large amount of business was transacted, especially pertaining to questions that had arisen during the campaign. The social features consisted largely in excursions to various points of interest, as Bout de l'Isle, where the famous Bridge Tokens were used, winding up with a trip to Quebec where the party was welcomed by the resident members. The officers elected were: Dr. J. M. Henderson, President; W. W. C. Wilson, 1st Vice-President; B. H. Saxton, 2nd Vice-President; F. G. Duffield, General Secretary; D. A. Williams, Treasurer. The number of members in the Association at this time was 621.

The year of 1910 is hardly a matter of history as yet, but under the masterful leadership of the present President the A. N. A. has continued on its career of helping the beginner and of solidifying the numismatic interest in the country. It is to be hoped, moreover, that the spirit of co-operation has resumed its rightful place and that everything unworthy of the high ideals upon which the Association was founded may have disappeared forever.



J. DE LAGERBERG



W. A. ASHBROOK



W. F. DUNHAM
CHAIRMAN



H. O. GRANBERG



HOWLAND WOOD

1910 BOARD OF GOVERNORS
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

HELD IN NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1910.

The 1910 Convention of the American Numismatic Association was called to order by Mr. Bauman L. Belden, representing the American Numismatic Society, in the building of the Society, 156th street and Broadway, New York City, on September 5th, at 10:40 A. M.

In an eloquent and stirring address, in which he called attention to the great progress of numismatic science in America, and the importance of New York as a numismatic center, Mr. Belden welcomed the delegates on behalf of the American Numismatic Society.

Mr. D. Macon Webster, who responded on behalf of the Association, said that when preliminary arrangements had been made some months ago it was expected that Mr. Gaynor, the mayor of New York, would be present to welcome the convention. The mayor, however, had arranged to go abroad, but he wrote a very courteous letter, expressing his regret at being unable to attend and emphasizing the fact that he was in hearty sympathy with the Association and its objects. Mr. Webster continued: "The duty of welcoming you on behalf of the city has therefore developed upon me as the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and a glance through the official program will convince you that we have done everything in our power to make your stay here as pleasant as possible. I am sure that New York is known to be one of the most hospitable cities in our country, and I trust that when you shall have returned home again you will regard this city in a different light from what it is sometimes represented to be in our yellow journals. You are absolutely safe here. You can carry your cash or your coins in your pockets without being waylaid and robbed; and I can assure you that as long as you follow the straight and narrow path you will have no difficulty in getting back with all you brought and possibly something more. It is a source of great pleasure to the Entertainment Committee to find such a large attendance at the convention, and you may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to make your visit both enjoyable and profitable."

Mr. Frank C. Higgins, President of the New York Numismatic Club, in a brief speech, extended greetings on behalf of the Club. "We have been working for weeks," he said, "in making arrangements for the entertainment of the convention. Our welcome could not be compressed into a few words, but will extend throughout the week. On behalf of the Club I again give you the heartiest of greetings and can assure you that you are thrice welcome."

In opening his address, President Henderson expressed thanks on behalf of the delegates to the convention for the warm welcome they had received, and said that the Association highly appreciated the action of the American Numismatic Society in permitting the convention to meet in the Society's building. "In the name of the American Numis-

matic Association," he said, "it is a privilege and pleasure to acknowledge all the courtesies and kindnesses that have been extended to us."

Continuing, President Henderson said: "As President of the Association, I desire at this time to address a few words to the convention. It is not our intention to tell you this morning of the knowledge to be acquired, of the benefits and pleasures to be derived from this entrancing study of ours, or even the delights of the association and fellowship manifested in conventions such as these. Neither shall we undertake to give a historical account of our Association or of its past achievements or glory, or of the unselfish sacrifice and devotion of preceding officials and members. This has been given to others, who from close association are better qualified, and can speak with authority; rather it is our intention to speak briefly of present day problems confronting the Association and with which this convention will have to do. Realizing the danger of confounding personal opinions as representative of the majority, I have sought the counsel of many and believe that the recommendations here set forth reflect the desire of the body of our society.

"First, *The Official Organ*. The status of the official organ of the Association should be decided first, as the disposition of other business will be governed by action regarding the *Numismatist*. This is and always has been personal property, the Association designating it as the medium of communication between officers and members; therefore, the Association has no direct control of it, either in editorial policy or contents, except that which is furnished by the officers. The Association has the alternative of adopting some other numismatic publication as its organ, or it can acquire the *Numismatist*, or publish a new journal; which shall it be? We recommend to this convention that the association acquire the *Numismatist* providing satisfactory arrangements can be made. Mr. Zerbe has indicated his desire to transfer his ownership to the Association and also has announced his intention to cease publication at the close of the current year unless some arrangement can be made to continue it under private ownership.

"*Dues*: For lack of funds the Association has, to a certain extent, failed in the past to carry out its work. To counteract this failure an effort was made the first of the present year to create a special fund by popular subscription; this was partially successful, but the plan should not be followed another year. To provide funds annual dues should be increased, the amount to be governed by the benefits we return to members. The Board of Governors recommend for your consideration that an initiation fee of \$1 be instituted and the annual dues be increased to \$2.

"*Federal Incorporation*: It was desired to bring this to a successful termination at this convention, but technical reasons prevented and you will have a full report on this subject from the Committee on Incorporation.

"*Constitution and By-Laws*: We recommend that a committee to revise our present constitution be named at this con-

vention. This committee to draft and submit to the membership for approval a new constitution and by-laws; one that will be comprehensive and be in accord with the laws of the nation governing incorporated societies.

"The Heath Memorial Medal: Some two years ago Mr. Zerbe had prepared designs for a medal commemorating our beloved founder, Dr. George F. Heath, but for reasons presented at the time the publishing of such medal was postponed. It was my pleasure to attend a regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club one evening last week, during which a proposition that the Club issue a medal commemorative of Dr. Heath was presented. After thorough discussion it was decided to postpone further action until after the A. N. A. convention; then, if the Association did not provide means to strike the medal, the Club was again to take up the project. We believe a portrait medal should be issued by the Association commemorating Dr. Heath and his work, the reverse to consist of the seal of the Association. As we have no funds in the treasury to issue this proposed medal we will have to rely on subscription. It is to be hoped that every member will respond liberally, thus in a very slight manner indicating the love and veneration we have for Dr. Heath.

"District Organization: Hold our conventions wherever we may, the attendance is limited and from a proscribed area; many members can never attend. A solution of this problem can be found in instituting district conventions, to be held under the supervision of a District Secretary in whose district such conventions may be held. Many other recommendations could be made, but we will leave it to the judgment and wishes of this convention.

"The biographical album started some years ago should be completed. This is a work well begun and will prove of great benefit to the Association members when it is finished. We trust you will give attention to the appeals from the chairman of the committee having this work in charge, making quick response, thereby saving him extra work. Some provision should be made for compensating the General Secretary for his labor; the society has become too large to ask any man to perform the duties of General Secretary without providing enough money at least to furnish him with the services of an assistant, or stenographer. The membership medal is not entirely provided for, but may yet be issued this year.

"Now it is useless to occupy your time to speak of what the American Numismatic Association has accomplished this year. The present administration has held office less than eight months, yet I believe the reports of the various officers and committees will show satisfactory results. The much desired Year Book is an assured fact, as part of it is now in the hands of the printers and as soon as the proceedings of this convention can be compiled they will be incorporated therein and a copy of the Year Book distributed free of charge to each member in good standing.

"I could enumerate many accomplishments in the world of numismatics which the A. N. A. has some part, as well as some in which the Association was not actively engaged, but it is not with the past that we have to do. The goddess "Numisma" may point to the past as the world we should conquer if we would be loyal subjects, but the goddess "Success" is ever commanding us to look ahead. A comparison of the present state of our science with its earlier effectiveness can be but gratifying to the student; a comparison of the present condition of our Association with that of the past can but be a source of pride to the membership. It has been a great pleasure to me to serve as your President during this year of notable achievements relating to our science, not only in America, but abroad.

"Numismatics was given impetus by the unparalleled Medallic Exhibition assembled last April in this beautiful home, and under the direction of, our parent society in this country, The American Numismatic Society. The International Congress of Numismatic and Medallic Art convoked at Brussels marks another epoch in our science. Either of these could be dwelt on, but I will refrain as I have already transgressed my promised limitations.

"It is now time to proceed with the business of this convention but before doing so I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the earnest support accorded me from all quarters. Personal opinions regarding policies to be pursued very often differ, but the *intent* is the governing factor and suggestions are always welcome.

"May our love for our Association be an unselfish one, and though we travel by different roads, let us be sure that they all lead to, and end at, the same goal.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you."

At the close of his address the President appointed D. A. Williams of Baltimore, B. G. Green of Chicago, and E. S. Sears of Swansea, Mass., as a Committee on Credentials.

A Committee on Resolutions consisting of D. Macon Webster of New York, Howard Newcomb of Detroit, and Howland Wood of Brookline was next appointed. Mr. Lyman H. Low then read a paper dealing mainly with Numismatic research. [Given elsewhere.]

Following the reading of Mr. Low's paper the General Secretary read a letter from Mr. R. L. Reid of Vancouver, B. C., expressing his good wishes for the success of the convention and adding: "It might be of interest to note that the dies of the British Columbia gold coins have been found. Some years ago a clerk in the Consul's office in San Francisco came across a parcel marked 'British Columbia, Government', and found it contained the dies of the British Columbia gold coins; but they have been ruined to some extent by the outer edges being chipped by a hammer. The dies were forwarded to Victoria and I examined them recently. I will give the Association the benefit of my examination some day."

Mr. Belden announced that he had just received the following cablegram from Paris, from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, long President of

the American Numismatic Society and one of the council: "Would like to attend convention."

The convention then adjourned until Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 2 P. M.

SECOND SESSION. WEDNESDAY.

On the convention coming to order, President Henderson called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was presented by Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore. It showed that proxies were held as follows:

Farran Zerbe	5	Howland Wood	9
J. C. Mitchelson	2	R. W. McLachlan	11
Fred Michael	1	J. de Lagerberg	1
B. Max Mehl	7	Thos. L. Elder	8
Theo. E. Leon	2	H. O. Granberg	1
F. C. Higgins	1	M. Marcuson	1
F. G. Duffield	88	Ben G. Green	13
Henry Chapman	4	J. Everett Alden	1
W. A. Ashbrook	2	J. M. Oliver	1
J. M. Henderson	8	Rud. Kohler	2
Lyman H. Low	1		

On motion the report was accepted and the proxies ordered distributed to the holders.

The President next called for the reports of standing committees, the first in order being that of the Committee on Printing and Official Organ. On behalf of this committee, Mr. A. J. de Lagerberg of Passaic, N. J., presented the report. [Given elsewhere.]

On motion the report was accepted.

The report of the Finance Committee being called for and the chairman being absent, the General Secretary announced that he had received the report, which showed that funds amounting to \$184 had been collected with pledges of \$20 or more, and that \$5 additional had also been received since the report was written. The total expenses of the committee had been \$28.45, mostly for postage and printing.

On motion the report was approved and ordered placed on file.

The report of the special committee on the Year Book, which was sent to the General Secretary by Mr. B. H. Saxton of Davenport, Iowa, gave hearty approval to the project, the idea being that the book should contain an account of the convention proceedings, giving the papers in full, the reports of committees, a description of the exhibits, a suitable number of portraits, a complete list of members, and full information as to the contents of the Association's library. This would form a valuable addition to numismatic libraries and would enable members unable to attend the convention to get an intelligent idea of its proceedings. The committee had arranged for the compilation of the Year Book, which would contain about seventy-five pages of text and about five pages of illustrations, with an edition of 1,000.

The President: The Committee on Special Publicity, I may state, has not been idle but has actively taken up the work intended for it. Numerous questions have been sent to our leading dailies and magazines, many of which have appeared. The committee is conducting a kind of missionary work. One of its objects is to organize local societies in different parts of the country, and this work has also been attended with great success.

Owing to some misunderstanding, no report was submitted by the Committee on Improvement of Design of National Coinage. Mr. Chapman, the chairman, stated that although the committee was appointed at the Columbus convention no report had yet been prepared. In view of this the President requested the committee to serve for another year and to report at the next convention.

The General Secretary read a letter from the secretary of the Chicago Numismatic Society inviting the Association to hold its next convention in Chicago.

On motion the invitation was accepted and the General Secretary was instructed to inform the Chicago Society that the convention of 1911 would be held in Chicago. [Applause.]

Mr. Green called attention to the fact that the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society would also be held in Chicago next year. That society had appointed a committee to confer with the A. N. A. with a view to making arrangements for holding the two conventions on consecutive dates. A great many people belonged to the two organizations and were anxious to attend both conventions. By holding them on consecutive dates this would enable them to attend both meetings. He moved that the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the American Philatelic Society.

The motion having been carried, the President announced that he would name the committee at the next session.

A paper on "Coins and Medals" was then read by Mr. J. de Lagerberg. [Given elsewhere.]

President Henderson called attention to the announcement in the official program that a portion of the session was to be devoted to expressions of appreciation of the life, work and character of the Association's founder, Dr. George F. Heath of Monroe, Mich.

In a brief address, the President reviewed the career of Dr. Heath, his great services in the cause of numismatics and his unselfish labors in founding the Association. At the conclusion of his remarks, President Henderson called on Mr. D. M. Webster to read the eulogistic poem written by Mr. A. G. Heaton, who was unable to attend the convention. [Given elsewhere.]

Mr. Higgins: Mr. Belden, and Directors of the American Numismatic Society: In honor of this memorable event and what I believe is one of the most impressive moments in the history of this splendid edifice, we have great pleasure in depositing in this permanent treasure house of numismatic lore a portrait of Dr. Heath, which we hope will be preserved for all time.

On behalf of the N. Y. N. C., Mr. Higgins then unveiled a portrait of Dr. Heath placed on an easel at the side of the President's desk.

In accepting the portrait on behalf of the American Numismatic Society, Mr. Belden said: "I desire to thank President Higgins, the New York Numismatic Club and the American Numismatic Association for this portrait of a good and great man. It will find an appropriate place among those who have loved numismatics, because Dr. Heath has left an imperishable monument behind him, one that is more enduring than stone or granite. It is a monument of the love in which he is held by those who knew him. It was never my pleasure to meet Dr. Heath, although he was for years a corresponding member of the Society; but from what I have heard of him I almost feel as if I had known him, and can share with you a full realization of his sterling worth."

Some concluding remarks were made by President Henderson, who eloquently referred to the high esteem in which Dr. Heath had been held in his native town, Monroe, Mich., his services as a public and professional man, his great charities, and his spotless private life. As the representative of the A. N. A. the President said he had attended the funeral of Dr. Heath, which was of a public character, the whole town having united to do honor to his memory, all business being suspended for the occasion. Every member of the Association realized what a loss they had sustained by the death of their leader and founder.

The President suggested that a copy of Mr. Heaton's beautiful poem be engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Heath, and that it also be published in the forthcoming Year Book. He also referred to the proposed Heath memorial medal and urged members to subscribe liberally to the fund which was needed for its production.

The President concluded by appointing Messrs. Webster, Adams and Frey as a committee to take charge of the fund and attend to carrying out its object. Mr. Adams requested that his name be withdrawn, and the President substituted Mr. W. H. Woodin.

The President announced that the convention could not enjoy the addresses of Hon. Charles de Kay and Mr. R. H. Andrews, both gentlemen having been unable to attend.

Mr. Adams said that he had been requested by gold coin collectors to present the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the American Numismatic Association, in annual convention assembled, respectfully requests the Director of the United States Mint to abandon the present style of striking gold proof sets and to resume that in vogue in 1908, when the gold proof coins were produced with a frosted effect. It is the opinion of the majority of gold collectors that the present style of gold proof is far inferior to that showing the frosted finish. Owing to the peculiarity of the designs of the Saint-Gaudens coins the entire planchet is struck in such a way that the whole surface of the coin loses the brilliant, polished finish so much valued by the collector and

renders the proof coins scarcely distinguishable from those issued for general circulation.

"With the frosted finish a most artistic effect is produced, throwing the design to the eye in a most attractive way and provides the collector with a superior coin for cabinet purposes and at the same time one which cannot possibly be confused with the coin struck for circulation."

Mr. Chapman: How would it do to ask the Director of the Mint whether there is any other way to give us better effects? The sand blast process makes the coin look too much like confectionery; it also removes the finer lines of the die work. Furthermore, I would rather have another color, because the sand blast color is not a gold color, but has a cinnamon tint resembling that of doctored coins. The men at the mint say they cannot do any better, that they cannot polish the dies for us every time we need coins. I think if we could get the surface we had on the Saint-Gaudens ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces it would be much more satisfactory. The color we have on the proofs today has a real gold surface, but the sand blast is certainly not satisfactory in its results.

Mr. Adams: This resolution was simply introduced to bring about some improvement. As matters stand now there is no difference between an uncirculated coin and a proof coin and the collector pays the difference.

Mr. Hayes: The remarks that have been made apply equally well to the Lincoln cent because the proofs are not distinguishable from the ordinary coins.

Mr. Adams: I have been informed by those interested that the sense of this Association will have great weight with the Mint officials. We have been assured that any recommendations we make will be given careful consideration.

After some further discussion, in which it was urged that a change of some kind should be made on the lines suggested, the resolution was carried by a vote of 18 to 3.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday, September 8th.

THIRD SESSION. THURSDAY.

The third session of the convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M., the first business transacted being the reception of committee reports.

The General Secretary read the report of the Committee on Biographical Album, which stated that 178 data forms, properly filled out, had been received, 110 of which were accompanied by photographs. A data form had been sent to every member of the Association. These forms contained a great deal of information well worthy of preservation. The committee recommended that the sheets be arranged in alphabetical order and that a filing cabinet be purchased in which the photographs could be kept in good condition. The report emphasized the fact that a biographical sketch of each member of the Association was urgently

needed and suggested that forms be sent out again to members from whom no returns had been received. Of the \$25 appropriated for the work a balance of \$2.62 remained on hand.

On motion the report was received and the committee continued.

On behalf of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws Mr. Wood stated that the committee's report had been sent to the *Numismatist* and had appeared in the January number of that publication. On motion the report as published was approved and the committee discharged with thanks.

President Henderson appointed Messrs. B. G. Green, P. M. Wolsieffer and A. M. Tierney as a committee to confer with a committee of the American Philatelic Society with a view to arranging the meeting of the two conventions on consecutive dates.

President Henderson: The Association has already voted to publish an official organ and the general feeling appears to be that we should obtain control of the *Numismatist*, which at present is privately owned.

Mr. Granberg: I desire, in that connection, to offer the following motion: That the Board of Governors be authorized to conduct negotiations with the owner of the *Numismatist* with a view to acquiring that journal as the official organ of the A. N. A., provided satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Mr. Wood: Who is to edit and publish the *Numismatist* if it is acquired by this Association?

The President: A committee will have to be provided to superintend this work. The assets of the *Numismatist*, I may state, consist of back numbers, about 700 complete volumes, a list of between 75 and 100 subscribers who are not members of the Association, and a large number of valuable cuts which have been used in past years. The Board of Governors has already recommended that the paper be purchased. At the subscription price of \$1.50 a year the outside subscribers are worth about \$150. Mr. Zerbe not only sells the good will of the magazine and its title, but his own good will and offers, if the paper is continued, to assist in its publication and aid in its success. The paper is practically self sustaining at present, is paying its own way and has a small balance. That would be increased if it were published by the Association. I may add, by way of explanation, that prior to the death of Dr. Heath, Mr. Zerbe wished to acquire the *Numismatist*. Dr. Heath, who was then the owner, wished to retain control until he had completed twenty-five years, when he would turn it over to anybody in the interests of the Association. Dr. Heath died before the twenty-five years were completed and although Mr. Zerbe did not at that time particularly wish to take over the *Numismatist* he went to Monroe, Mich., and arranged with Mrs. Heath to continue its publication, thus relieving her of all responsibility. He published the magazine for the balance of the year at his own expense and has since had control of the publication. Having expended so much time and money on the paper we could not expect to get it from him for nothing. He asks \$500 for it, but that sum is not satisfactory

to the Association, and it will not be considered. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made we shall have to look elsewhere for an official organ.

Mr. Granberg: From what the President has told us it seems to me that if you calculate that each back volume is worth 25 cents, that would make \$175; they have about 150 or 200 cuts of coins and medals which should be worth about \$60; with the outside subscription list added that would make over \$300. The name of the *Numismatist* is also a valuable consideration. In addition to this we have 600 members whose subscriptions should bring in nearly \$1200 a year. That would practically cover the cost of production, while we should also take in about \$1,000 a year in advertising. We should certainly own and control this paper, for in the hands of our Association it would have a powerful influence.

Several members, including Mr. McLachlan of Montreal, attacked the proposal for acquiring the *Numismatist* on the ground that Mr. Zerbe had little to offer in the way of assets and that his terms were too high. Several speakers advocated the publication of an entirely new journal. Mr. McLachlan called attention to the fact that nearly all the European numismatic societies published their own official organs; and that the Swiss society's was practically the only one which received advertisements. He was opposed to inserting advertisements in the proposed official organ. It would be better, he said, to make the membership fee larger than to have the work and trouble that an advertising department would involve.

Mr. Wood: I do not agree with Mr. McLachlan about advertisements. I think we would be obliged to take advertising in order to make the paper pay. It takes a great deal of money to publish a magazine, and the Association has no funds to carry it on.

Mr. Niklewicz strongly opposed the idea of starting a new publication and leaving Mr. Zerbe in the lurch after he had done so much for the Association. He urged the Association to purchase the *Numismatist* as recommended by the Board of Governors.

Several members inquired where the funds were to be obtained to purchase and continue the *Numismatist* as from all accounts the Association had practically no money on hand.

Mr. Fowler (who had applied for membership, but had not yet been admitted to the Association, was given the privilege of the floor) said: "I have listened to this discussion with interest and strongly approve of the Association publishing its own official organ. But I have been a publisher and printer and know something about the cost of production. From what I have heard this Association seems to be in a bankrupt condition.

The General Secretary: The Association is not in such a deplorable condition as has been represented. At the present time we have about \$50 on hand, and no bills to settle excepting those incurred at this convention.

Mr. Fowler: Two facts to be considered are these: firstly, that it is very difficult to raise revenue for an official or house organ. I know,

for instance, of a trade journal which was conducted by a firm in this city with very large capital, but they were obliged to give it up because it would not pay expenses. Secondly, you will have great difficulty in getting second-class registry because the Post Office Department will hold that the paper is forced upon members whether they wish to take it or not, and has not a bona-fide circulation. I belong to the American Philatelic Society, and a paper which this society intended to issue was denied second-class registry for precisely the reason I have mentioned. That society has a membership of over 1700 and has nearly \$5,000 in its treasury, but they will not make any arrangements for publishing an official journal. If you have only \$50 in your treasury I think you should hesitate before taking over the *Numismatist* and continuing it.

Mr. Elder: I think that two or three of the lay members should be put on that committee also, and not leave matters to three or four men to decide.

A Member: Do I understand correctly that Mr. Granberg's motion gives the Board of Directors the authority to conclude negotiations for the purchase of the *Numismatist* if terms are satisfactory?

The President: Yes, sir.

The Member: Then I should not give them any such power.

Mr. Granberg's motion having been seconded a vote was taken when it was duly carried.

Mr. Low: I desire to offer as a supplement to the resolution adopted yesterday, relative to the special striking of pieces to take the place of proof coins having a mirror-like appearance which we have so long known and admired. For the purpose of bringing the subject to the attention of the Washington authorities I desire to say that I am far from satisfied with recommendation which was made in yesterday's resolution. Since the design of our gold coins introduced in 1907 do not admit of the brilliant finish produced on coins for more than a hundred years here and in other countries and the law forbids a change in design for a period of twenty-five years, we must endeavor to secure a distinguishing feature and one that will not conflict with the statute. To choose between two objectionable substitutes for proofs is equivalent to entire absence of action. I suggest that the gold coins for circulation resume the milled edge, and that the words "Specimen" and "Specimen sets" be adopted for a series struck from the same dies or designs inscribed on the edge in relief "E pluribus unum" on all of the gold, silver, nickel and bronze coinage, to be sold at the usual advance which has been demanded for proofs."

The adoption of the foregoing supplementary resolution was seconded and carried.

The President having called for the reports of officers for the past year, General Secretary Duffield presented his annual report. [Given elsewhere]. Since the last convention the following deaths had occurred: Ernest E. Zay, Paris; J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.; Geo. W. Devinney, Philadelphia,

Pa.; S. M. Thompson, Brantford, Ont.; Casper Limbach, Pittsburg, Pa., and James Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.

On motion the report was accepted.

The Treasurer's report [given elsewhere] submitted by Mr. D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, showed that \$178.13 had been received to September 6th, 1910, of which \$121.17 had been paid out, leaving a balance of \$56.96.

On motion the report was accepted and approved.

The report of the Librarian, Mr. L. Gravel of Montreal, [given elsewhere] showed that the Association now owned 107 volumes on numismatic subjects, which were available for the use of members.

On motion the report was received and filed.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, the nomination for President being first called for.

Mr. Sears: A year ago, at Montreal, there was but one man who brought order out of chaos, and he is our President today. I think we cannot do better than re-elect him. I therefore nominate for President, Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, O. [Applause.]

On motion the nominations for President were closed.

President Henderson, after acknowledging the compliment, said: "If it is the desire of this Association that I should serve for another year, I will gladly accede and do the best I can." [Applause.]

On motion, a rising vote was taken and President Henderson declared elected by acclamation.

The President: Under the amended constitution and by-laws, elections of officers are to be by ballot. Next in order is the election of Mr. B. H. Saxton of Davenport, Iowa, as First Vice-President. As he is the only nominee I declare him duly elected according to the ballots received by the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Chapman: I understood that nominations could be made from the floor, no matter what the constitution might say. I had a nomination to make.

President Henderson called attention to the fact that this was not permissible under the new arrangement. At his request the General Secretary read an extract from the constitution and by-laws bearing on this point.

Several members, notably Mr. Chaman, criticised the amended constitution and by-laws, asserting that the new arrangement practically shut off debate at the convention regarding the suitability of candidates for office.

The General Secretary: People who cannot attend the convention might make the same objection, that they have no chance to vote for or against candidates nominated at conventions.

The President: The next office to be filled is that of General Secretary.

Mr. Wood nominated Mr. Duffield for re-election, but Mr. Duffield declined on the ground that the work, which was increasing, took up too much of his time.

On motion of Mr. Duffield the election of General Secretary was postponed until the next session. The election of Treasurer was also postponed.

Mr. H. Chapman: I wish to offer the hearty thanks of this Association to Mr. Duffield for the work he has done in the interests of this organization, without remuneration, but simply for the regard that he has for us all.

The motion was seconded and carried by a rising vote.

On motion, Mr. Gravel was re-elected as Librarian.

Nominations for the Chairman of the Board of Governors were next called for.

Mr. Chapman nominated Mr. Granberg. The name of Mr. W. F. Dunham was also presented. A vote being taken 69 ballots were cast for Mr. Dunham and 189 for Mr. Granberg, who was declared elected.

The President: Two nominations are required for vacancies on the Board of Governors.

Mr. McLachlan nominated Mr. Henry Chapman; Mr. Duffield nominated Mr. D. A. Williams, and Mr. Green nominated Mr. Howland Wood. A vote was taken and the ballots showed that Mr. Wood received 170 ballots, Mr. Chapman 46, and Mr Williams 129. Messrs. Wood and Williams were thereupon declared elected.

Mr. E. H. Adams offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the American Numismatic Association in convention assembled Sept. 5-10, 1910, deplors the recent action of the United States authorities in seizing and holding a number of pattern and experimental pieces belong to Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia; and that the Association respectfully requests the government authorities to return the seized coins to their owner, and establish title to any such similar coins issued before 1908 now held in the possession of numismatists in all parts of the United States."

Mr. Adams supplemented his resolution with a lengthy statement in which he reviewed the case of Mr. Haseltine, whose specimens had been seized by the secret service officials without any justification. He gave a summary of the manner in which pattern pieces had been issued since the commencement of U. S. coinage and discussed at some length the rights of collectors.

On motion the resolution was seconded and adopted.

On motion it was agreed that, for the convenience of members, the next and final session of the convention should be held at the Park Avenue Hotel.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks was given to the American Numismatic Society for its many courtesies, including the use of its beautiful building as a meeting place for the convention.

The convention then adjourned until Friday, Sept. 9th, at 9 A. M.

FOURTH SESSION. FRIDAY.

The convention met at the Park Avenue Hotel Friday and was called to order at 10 A. M.

Mr. Lyman H. Low was given permission by the chair to make the following statement: "I regard it as dignified and opportune to take exception to the remarks of the gentleman from Chicago yesterday whereby he would lower his standing in this Association, by reason of his professional calling; furthermore, I resent it. Your honorable Secretary, who was entrusted with the largest number of proxies, when casting the votes for the Chairman of the Board of Governors, equitably distributed them between the two candidates, but when using the same proxies in the case of the three candidates for members of the Board of Governors he discriminated by dividing the votes between two candidates, excluding the third nominee by reason of his profession. I had supposed that all of the members were enjoying equal privileges and I think it is fitting to repeat the quotation used in my address on Tuesday: 'Equal justice to all contestants without discrimination.' The Philaelic Societies in this country and abroad do not resort to such discrimination and elimination. If these lines are to be followed, I shall myself feel that I am no longer eligible for membership."

Mr. Duffield: My reply to that is, that in casting the ballots or proxies that I held for Messrs. Wood and Williams as members of the Board of Governors I was simply carrying out my belief that no dealer should be an officer of this Association. I had the best of feelings towards Mr. Chapman, the other candidate, and it was for no personal reason that I voted as I did.

Mr. Green: I don't suppose anyone would have nominated me for the Board; but if the nomination had been made I should have declined because I do not think it is for the best interests of the Association that a dealer should be on the Board of Governors. In case of a dispute occurring between a dealer and a customer the matter might be referred to the Board and that particular dealer might be a member of the Board.

Mr. Low pointed out that Dr. Heath and other ex-Presidents had been extensive dealers in coins, and one of them had distributed catalogues of auction sales and solicited bids.

Mr. McLachlan said he thought that any man who could be trusted as a dealer could be trusted to serve as an officer of the Association, and should not be debarred by the mere fact that he was a dealer. Dealers formed part of the membership of the Association and were entitled to representation on the Board. They were as much interested in numismatics as collectors.

Mr. Collins agreed with Mr. McLachlan and added: "I don't know of any collector who isn't a dealer on some scale or other for he buys coins and sells duplicates. I think it is contrary to the spirit of the Association to debar any man from office simply because he is a dealer."

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman: I agree with the preceding speakers that dealers should not be discriminated against. I have never found the same feeling existing in other associations or any attempt made to debar men from office simply because they were actively engaged in their professions.

Mr. Duffield: If the dealers desire representation on the Board of Governors or wish to hold other offices in this Association I would suggest that they nominate their candidate in advance and let the nominations go before the entire membership to be voted upon, and not bring the matter up at a convention when we have only a small number of members present.

Mr. Henry Chapman: I may state that I made no canvass for election and knew nothing of my nomination until it was urged by Mr. McLachlan; but the fact that I received 46 votes was, I think, a very great compliment and I appreciate it very much. Now, Mr. Green has asserted that if a dealer were on the Board and there was a dispute between a dealer and collector, that dealer serving on the Board might be unable to give an unbiased judgment. I have only to say that if I were on the Board I would decide the case justly as far as my own personal character would stand the test. I know of cases where it would have been an excellent thing for this Association to have had a dealer on the Board who knew the standing of the parties at issue and something about previous cases. I may add that you actually elected a man yesterday who is a dealer on a large scale and there are others of the same type who have already held office. The dealer is the man you need on the Board and you will all recognize this fact eventually.

Mr. Arnold: I thoroughly endorse the views expressed by Mr. Chapman and firmly believe that dealers should be eligible to election for any office. I will now move that Mr. Low's statement be received, placed on file, and that it appear in the proceedings of the convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Reporting for the Committee on Convention Exhibits, President Henderson, who was chairman of the committee, said that all members attending the convention had seen the exhibits and that he had simply to add that the committee had done the best it could.

On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

The President: We will now receive the report of the Committee on a Uniform Standard for Classifying the Condition of Coins, Mr. Henry Chapman being the chairman.

Mr. Chapman: I made a report at the Montreal convention to the effect that we found it absolutely impracticable to arrive at any standard to which the dealers would adhere. It would be an excellent thing to fix a uniform standard, but it is utterly impossible. It is, of course, a very serious matter and I wish that something could be done to compel people to give truthful descriptions. I know, however, that this is very difficult when there is a defect in a coin. It is very hard to be truthful when a slight defect would take off half the value of a coin or medal for sale.

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

The President: The Board of Governors has recommended that the annual dues should be increased to \$2 and that new members be given the opportunity to decide whether this should be done.

Mr. Duffield: I move that beginning with the first of next year the dues be increased to \$2 a year. The present dues are \$1.50, which includes the official journal. While it is proposed that the Association should acquire and publish the official journal, there is a possibility that it may not. If it continues in private hands, the publisher, under the existing arrangements, will receive his \$1.25 a year. This leaves us only 25 cents; while if the dues are increased to \$2 we shall get 75 cents from each member.

Mr. Hudson Chapman: I strongly approve of the initiation fee. The amount is not large, and all similar associations require the payment of such a fee.

Mr. Niklewicz said that he thought the increased annual dues and initiation fee might deter many people from joining, especially beginners in coin collecting.

Mr. Aitken said that although he had been a collector for many years he had never heard of the A. N. A. until it was mentioned to him by Mr. Zerbe, and he had been surprised to find what a valuable organization it was. He was also astonished to find that the membership was only about 500 and not 5,000. He had asked a dealer why it was that the Association had such a small membership. The dealer replied: "I have thirty customers who would readily join but it has never seemed to me to be wise to invite them in. They would soon know as much as I know myself, and it would spoil my business." That was not right. If the A. N. A. was to be purely a dealers' society the fact should be known. If every member of the Association would only make an effort to increase the membership it would soon reach 1,500 or higher.

Mr. Sears: I don't believe that there is any legitimate dealer in this country who would make such a remark as that quoted by Mr. Aitken. If you take the number of applications for membership sent to our General Secretary and figure them out in proportion to the names that are vouched for by dealers, you will find that the dealers make a very good showing.

Mr. de Lagerberg here took the chair.

President Henderson: I wish to put this matter before you in the way that the administration sees it, and also state that something has been done in the past which cannot be done in the future unless we have more revenue. Our dues have simply paid for the official organ and covered the expenses of the General Secretary. The other officers have had to pay their expenses out of their own pockets, and some of these expenses are not small. It is an injustice to the future officers to pile the expenses of the administration on their offices and expect them to meet these expenses. If the annual dues are increased to \$2, as Mr. Duffield has pointed out, we shall receive 75 cents from each

member after the official journal is allowed for. That would provide sufficient funds for postage and printing and enable us to issue the membership medal. The Year Book has already been provided for, but only because twenty-five or thirty members came to the rescue and raised the money, and the Association is receiving the benefit of it. The men who are most active in doing the work of the Association are those that are paying the bills and that, of course, is quite unfair. If members of this Association receive any benefit they should pay for it, and if not, drop it. The only way to get an equitable distribution of the expense necessary to carry on the Association is by increasing the dues, and in five years from now they ought to be doubled.

The President resumed the chair.

Mr. Collins, commenting on President Henderson's remarks, said that he thought the price of \$1.25 for the *Numismatist* was too high. Mehl's magazine was better and cost only 50 cents a year.

The President: The *Numismatist* is our official organ and \$1.25 is the lowest price at which we can get it. If we should acquire it all profits will accrue to the Association.

Mr. Duffield: While nobody thinks more highly of Mr. Mehl's Monthly than I do, still it should be remembered that his paper has only sixteen pages while the *Numismatist* has thirty-two.

On motion of Mr. Henry Chapman, which was duly seconded and carried, it was decided that the annual dues should be increased to \$2 as recommended by the Board of Governors.

The President: The question of the initiation fee of \$1 is now before the convention.

Mr. Duffield moved that beginning with the ensuing year an initiation fee of \$1 be required by the Association.

Mr. McLachlan said that he thought the proposed initiation fee might possibly deter many people, especially young collectors, from joining the Association. Many might be willing to pay \$2 but would object to \$3. At the same time the increased dues would keep out a certain class of people who merely attended the conventions and took no further interest in the Association.

Mr. Hudson Chapman: There was an unusually large number of members dropped this year for non-payment of dues, 106, I believe. These people were probably admitted too easily. They would not drop out if they were any good.

Mr. de Lagerberg: While we are willing to admit young collectors to the A. N. A., it must be remembered that this Association is not an educator of schoolboys. Its members are men of high standing, and the fees they pay ought to be commensurate with the importance of the organization.

The motion to establish the initiation fee of \$1 was then seconded and carried.

The President: The election of General Secretary and Treasurer, postponed from yesterday's session, is now in order.

Mr. Wood nominated Mr. George L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass., for Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Duffield the nominations were closed and Mr. Tilden was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Chapman asked whether the offices of Secretary and Treasurer could not be combined in one. President Henderson replied that according to the constitution the two offices had to be kept separate.

Several members suggested that the constitution should be so amended as to enable one member to hold the two offices.

Nominations for treasurer being called for, Mr. Sears nominated Mr. N. E. Converse of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Sears added: "I understand from Mr. Tilden, who is well acquainted with Mr. Converse, that Mr. Converse is thoroughly reliable and holds an important position. I don't think we could do any better."

On motion, nominations were closed and Mr. Converse was elected by acclamation.

The President: Resuming the reception of committee reports, there is one to be presented by the Committee on Association Badge, which was appointed at the Columbus convention. Dr. B. P. Wright is the chairman.

Dr. Wright: I have no report to make, for the fact is, I could not get a harmonious opinion from the members of our committee, each man having an entirely different idea. I would suggest that you appoint a committee of one in whom you have confidence and authorize him to submit a design. From what I could learn the die would cost about \$20. You can get the badges in copper for 10 cents apiece after the die is made, or \$7 per thousand if taken in ten thousand lots.

On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Henry Chapman: As a member of that committee, I wish to say that I submitted designs for a badge which were favorably considered by many members. There was, however, a great difference of opinion as to what the badge was to be, some favoring a button, others a large badge, others again preferring a new badge for each convention.

Mr. Sears suggested that a small metal badge be adopted with a new bar for each convention, with the name of the city where held.

Mr. Loer favored the adoption of a small gun metal button like the G. A. R. button, which would be inexpensive and would last for any number of years.

Mr. Henry Chapman suggested a small medal with a seal of the Association on one side and an inscription on the other, with neat bars for each convention. It could be made of any substantial metal.

Mr. Niklewicz approved of this suggestion. He thought that such badge would attract attention and might aid in increasing membership.

Mr. Duffield: Two or three days ago Mr. Higgins showed me a design made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. for a small button bearing the Association seal in miniature. The idea was to strike it with an enamelled front, and the cost would be about 60 cents apiece.

The President: I move that a committee of one be appointed to receive and recommend a design for an Association badge or button and to report at the next convention.

Mr. Michael: I move as an amendment that the designs be submitted to the Board of Governors who are to select the design and authorize the committeeman to arrange for the badge.

The amendment having been accepted and motion as amended was seconded and carried.

The President stated that he would name the committeeman in the next number of the official journal.

President Henderson then called on Mr. Higgins, the chairman of the Committee on Incorporation to present a report.

Mr. Higgins: Your committee has done a great deal of hard work in connection with this matter and it has also been placed in the hands of Mr. D. M. Webster, the attorney of the N. Y. Numismatic Club who has made researches. We have likewise had an extensive correspondence with the President and others. It has seemed, however, that in view of the changes required in the constitution and by-laws that the matter would have to be dropped for the present. I think it is advisable that my report should be supplemented by some remarks from Mr. Webster, who is thoroughly cognizant of the whole affair.

Mr. Webster made a lengthy report in which he stated that he had given much time and attention to the subject of Federal incorporation and had consulted with several congressmen and other persons in authority. There were great difficulties in the way of obtaining a charter from Congress and he was obliged to report that the prospects for it were not encouraging. This being the case there remained the question of incorporating in one of the states. He explained that the laws of New York were especially favorable and for this reason he recommended the incorporation of the Association under the laws of New York. It would be necessary to have a formal office in the state, but the real headquarters could be in any other place. The only conflict that might arise would be the similarity of the name of the American Numismatic Society, which was also incorporated under the laws of New York; but as one was a local and the other a national organization there would probably be no difficulty about that. Mr. Webster read the form of incorporation which would be necessary in New York. He then pointed out that among the advantages of incorporating the Association was the following: Until incorporated the liability of the entire body rested upon each member. If a convention, for instance, voted that \$1,000 should be paid to any man for any purpose and failed to pay, it would be easy for such a man to select the wealthy members of the Association, sue them, get judgment and levy execution. If the Association were incorporated it could not be sued further than the assets of the incorporation, and individual members could not be sued. Mr. Webster further pointed out that a majority of the signers of the incorporation petition must reside in the state. The total cost of incorporation in New York, including attorney's fees, would be about \$150.

On motion of Mr. Green the report of the committee was received with thanks and the committee discharged.

The President: What is your pleasure now in regard to the incorporation?

Mr. Michael called attention to the fact that in some of the western states, notably Illinois and Minnesota, the charges for incorporation were much lower and would not exceed \$25. He moved that a committee of three living in the same vicinity be appointed with full powers to incorporate the A. N. A., either under state law or to secure a Federal charter.

Mr. Chapman: It does seem to me that a charter is very essential. It has been represented to me that if a member of this Association were expelled for unbecoming conduct he could sue for damages and hold us individually responsible, but under a charter that would not be possible.

Mr. Wood here took the chair.

President Henderson, taking the floor, said: "Incorporation is extremely desirable and a majority of members are undoubtedly in favor of it. I think, however, that it is too important a matter to leave in the hands of any committee appointed here and for them to incorporate without further instructions either under Federal or some state law. A report has been presented today recommending state incorporation and asserting that it is practically impossible to obtain a Federal charter. I do not agree with that view. There is a regular form of procedure for obtaining such charters from congress, and all that is necessary is to obtain sufficient influence to have it properly introduced in the House or Senate. I have talked with Mr. Ashbrook, a member of our Board, who is a Congressman, and he says there is a tendency at Washington to frown upon such legislation. He was, however, successful in obtaining a charter for a similar association, and might be able to get one for our organization. There would be practically no expense, he says, excepting a nominal fee of \$10 or \$20 for the charter, in case it was granted.

"To return to the motion before the convention it seems to me that it is giving the committee far too much power. It should simply be requested to report at the next convention."

The President resumed the chair.

Messrs. Niklewicz, S. Hudson Chapman, Wood and Kohler, heartily agreed with President Henderson's views and urged the advisability of obtaining a Federal charter.

Mr. S. Hudson Chapman offered as an amendment to Mr. Michael's motion, that the committee collect and prepare all information concerning Federal and state incorporation and submit it to the Board of Governors for approval and final action. The amendment having been accepted, the motion as amended was seconded and carried.

President Henderson said that he would appoint the committee later and announce it in the official journal.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions being called for by the President, Mr. H. Wood read a series of resolutions which contained a hearty expression of thanks to the N. Y. Numismatic Club and its Entertainment Committee for the generous hospitality extended to the Association, and the splendid series of entertainments which had been arranged. The hospitality of the American Numismatic Society was

also gratefully acknowledged. A special vote of thanks was given to Mr. F. C. Higgins, President of the N. Y. Numismatic Club, to Mr. A. R. Frey, Mr. D. M. Webster, Mr. Edgar H. Adams, Mr. D. R. Kennedy, Mr. B. L. Belden and Mr. S. Hudson Chapman for their tireless energy in making the convention an unqualified success. Thanks were also given to Mr. A. G. Heaton for his memorial poem on Dr. Heath, to Dr. Henderson, President of the Association, and to Mr. F. G. Duffield, General Secretary, for their valuable services. The Whitehead & Hoag Co., and Spink & Son, were also thanked for their contributions and assistance.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

President Henderson then called attention to the fact that the revision of the constitution was absolutely necessary and that incorporation under national or state laws could not be effected until this had been done. This Committee might consist of the same members as would constitute the Committee on Incorporation, or two separate committees could be appointed with the same power to act. The revision committee would, of course, have to revise the constitution in accordance with the incorporation. The report could be submitted through the official organ or be distributed by circular accompanied by a voting blank, so that each member could record his vote for or against the report.

Mr. Wood: I move that the personnel of this committee be the same as the Committee on Incorporation. The two committees are to be distinctly separate but the same working body, and there should be two reports from each committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention then adjourned until 9 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 10th.

FIFTH SESSION. SATURDAY.

The convention was called to order at the Park Avenue Hotel at 10 A. M.

The President: I announced yesterday that the joint committees on Revision of Constitution and Incorporation would be named in the official journal, as it was then supposed that we were about finally to adjourn. I am now able to appoint the committee, which will consist of Mr. F. G. Duffield, Chairman of both committees; Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore and Mr. H. A. Fowler of Chicago. This gives us two men who have served us faithfully for years; while Mr. Fowler, who is an attorney and has had great experience in drafting incorporation papers, has offered us his services free of charge. I may add that he is Secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society. You will have the committee's report in due season and I hope that everyone will vote on the question. An effort will first be made to obtain Federal incorporation, and if that fails some other plan will have to be adopted.

A paper entitled "The First Paper Money" was read by Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal. [Given elsewhere.]

When Mr. McLachlan had concluded the reading of his paper on motion of Mr. de Lagerberg a vote of thanks was given to him.

Mr. Belden then rose and said: "I wish to say a word on behalf of the American Numismatic Society. We have been very glad to welcome the members of your Association to our building in a body, and I would like you all to know that we shall be equally glad to welcome any individual member at any time that he may be in the city and feels disposed to visit us. [Applause.]

President Henderson returned thanks on behalf of the A. N. A.

The President next appointed Mr. Howland Wood as a Committee on the Membership Medal which he had stated at the previous session would be announced in the official journal.

Mr. Higgins stated that photographs of the convention had been taken by two photographers. The best of these photographs would be reproduced on a small scale in the official journal, *Mehl's Monthly* and Mr. Elder's paper, which would give the members a good idea of the large originals. These could be obtained for one dollar each. The addresses of the photographers would be published and anyone desiring photographs could write to them.

Mr. Higgins added that he wished, before the convention adjourned, to express the great pleasure it had given members of the New York Numismatic Club to see how thoroughly their entertainments had been appreciated by the visiting delegates. Such appreciation was the highest compliment that a host could receive. The entertainment committee had worked very hard to make the festivities a success and the appreciative manner in which these had been received was a sufficient reward. The N. Y. N. C., reversing the usual process, desired to give a vote of thanks to their guests for the appreciation they had displayed and had so freely expressed.

President Henderson, in responding, returned the thanks of the Association and expressed his personal appreciation of the bounteous manner in which the N. Y. N. C. had treated its guests. He especially desired to thank the Entertainment Committee whose labors had been so arduous during the past week. "I will ask Mr. Higgins," he said, "to convey to the members of the Club, at its next session, the sincere appreciation of the A. N. A. and the thanks of every member here assembled. We thank you, Mr. Higgins, and through you the N. Y. N. C. for the energetic and incessant work which has done so much to make this convention a success. We have been entertained so generously that we leave New York with the greatest reluctance and shall carry with us the most happy memories of our visit to this city."

On motion of Mr. Fowler a vote of thanks was given to all who had participated in the exhibits during the convention.

On motion of Mr. Wolsieffer, the convention then adjourned sine die to meet in Chicago next year at the call of the Board of Governors.

The following members attended the convention: Edgar H. Adams, J. Everett Alden, S. B. Alexander, John W. Aitken, George C. Arnold, Miss Agnes Baldwin, Robert Bird, Henry Chapman, S. Hudson Chapman, Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman, Walter S. Chattin, Daniel A.

Clark, D. L. Cleeland, B. H. Collins, Dr. E. G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg, F. G. Duffield, Thos. L. Elder, Mrs. Thos. L. Elder, Henry A. Fowler, A. R. Frey, Harvey L. Garretson, H. O. Granberg, Ludger Gravel, Ben G. Green, Julius Guttag, A. A. Hawkes, Wesley H. Hayes, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Wm. Hesslein, F. C. Higgins, Gustave Jaegg, D. L. Kennedy, Rud. Kohler, Theo. E. Leon, Frank I. Liveright, F. J. Loer, Lyman H. Low, M. Marcuson, R. W. McLachlan, B. Max Mehl, Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Fred Michael, J. C. Mitchelson, H. R. Newcomb, Herbert Niklewicz, Sydney P. Noe, Nelson P. Pehrson, Wayte Raymond, Dr. E. P. Robinson, Hillyer Ryder, Wm. F. Schultz, Elmer S. Sears, Geo. A. Steele, A. M. Tierney, Geo. L. Tilden, C. O. Trowbridge, Everett Van Voorhis, N. Vreeland, Jas. A. Walker, D. Macon Webster, Wm. A. Wiley, W. W. C. Wilson, C. H. Windmiller, D. A. Williams, P. M. Wolsieffer, Howland Wood, Dr. B. P. Wright, Carl Wurzbach, Farran Zerbe.

Others attending were Mrs. F. C. Higgins, Miss Millie Higgins, Mrs. Fred Michael and sister, Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold, Mrs. Wm. Hesslein, Dr. Kunz, Wm. Poillon, J. Keppel Hopkins, Pierre Gravel.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

GENERAL SECRETARY

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association :

I herewith submit to you my report as General Secretary.

Total number of members reported at the last convention: Honorary, 10;
Active, 621.

Total number of Active members at end of 1909	663
Admitted from January 1 to September 1	110
Aggregate	773

The losses have been as follows :

By death	3
By resignation	34
Dropped for non-payment of dues	128
Total losses	165

Total number of Active members to date

All of whom are paid to December 31, 1910.

Four new Honorary members were elected at the Montreal Convention, and one Honorary member has since died, leaving an Honorary membership of thirteen.

Since the last convention we have lost by death the following members: Ernest Elias Zay, Paris, France; J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles M. Clark, Braddock, Pa.; George W. Devinney, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. M. Thompson, Brantford, Ontario, and Casper Limbach, Pittsburg, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

September 3, 1910.

F. G. DUFFIELD, *Gen'l Secretary.*

TREASURER

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association :

Herewith my report for the past year :

Balance on hand, August 3, 1909	\$ 14.57
Received from F. G. Duffield, Secretary	163.56
Paid as per vouchers :	\$178.17
To Ludger Gravel, Librarian, account express charges	10.30
To F. Zerbe,.....	2.82
To F. Zerbe, refund	.25
To F. Zerbe, subscriptions (Honorary members).....	16.25
To F. H. Tibbetts, printing	7.40
To Fosnot & Williams Co., printing	36.50
To F. G. Duffield, Secretary, postage, etc.....	47.65 121.17
Balance in hand.....	\$ 56.96

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association :

I have the honor to present my annual report to the Association, of which I am Librarian.

During this period of eight months I have raised the number of volumes from 84 to 107; the result is not considerable, but I have hopes our library will continue to increase gradually in the future.

On March 15th, I issued a letter to every member, with sheet catalogue of volumes on hand, asking for their co-operation to insure a list of works and volumes worthy of the Association.

Several have promptly replied, but a great number is still to hear from. While the convention is sitting, I deem it a good opportunity to appeal again to all members who have volumes or pamphlets on Numismatic work, which they could spare to add them to the library, which could be thus made attractive and well supplied.

I cannot but insist upon this pressing appeal to every member, as a well supplied library on Numismatic subjects would certainly be of great advantage to the Association and to every one of its members for information relating to Numismatic matters.

I have also received cash subscriptions from various parties to the extent of \$4.00.

A corrected list has been made of the volumes contained in the library up to August 24, 1910, and every volume or pamphlet numbered, so that at any time any member by calling for the volume he desires by number can have it promptly.

I also wish to call the attention of the convention to the fact that the list of the journal of the Association, the NUMISMATIST, lacks a good many numbers, as shown by the catalogue sheet. I am of opinion that this publication should be in the library complete from beginning, and would ask its editors or printers to endeavor to send me the missing numbers.

This covers about all that is to be said concerning the library and I submit this report to your kind consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

LUDGER GRAVEL, *Librarian.*

PRINTING AND OFFICIAL ORGAN.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As Chairman of the Committee on Publication (the official organ, the NUMISMATIST), permit me to extend our appreciation and sincere thanks to all members who in various ways have contributed to bring the NUMISMATIST to its present standing.

First of all I desire especially to thank our able Editor, the Director, Mr. Farran Zerbe, for his constant interest, devotion and great sacrifice of time.

Secondly, to propose a vote of thanks to our Associate Editor, Mr. Howland Wood.

Having access to the American Numismatic Association's library and receiving numismatic literature from all over Europe and this country, I will say that for the outlay our members make in the support of their official organ, they obtain more than full value.

Our late President in his address at the Montreal Convention said: "Greater improvements in our publication are hoped for and desired, but with the financial support it is receiving this cannot be promised for the immediate future." I trust we may see a solution in this respect at this convention which will be called upon to arrange the future of its official organ.

From time to time "more solid food" has been suggested to me. "More solid food" is expensive to produce and get hold of, and, if "solid food," we must pay for it, and like Oliver Twist, want more of it.

Members should send their contributions *first* to the official organ; never neglect its importance. We can stand every competition in our line, even "The Numismatic Philistine." The definition of Philistine is "One deficient in culture and refinement; one whose scope is limited to selfish and material interests."

I repeat and cannot too strongly urge our members to solicit their home libraries to subscribe to our official organ, or that they pay for a complimentary subscription.

As far as I can see the NUMISMATIST could be called *Multum in Parvo* and I trust the members agree with me in this respect.

Yours respectfully,

J. DE LAGERBERG, *Chairman.*

The Convention Coin Exhibit.

By HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

THE following interesting exhibits of coins, medals and paper money made by members of the Association were on view throughout convention week at the building of the American Numismatic Society:

GEO. C. ARNOLD

Varied collection; old Bank Bills; early U. S. Dollars, 1795 to 1803; 50D. "slug;" store cards, etc.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN

Large and interesting collection of gold and silver coins of Annam.

HENRY CHAPMAN

Splendid coins and medals in all metals. Of especial note, in gold, were: Medal of Lothaire Francis, Archbishop of Mayence, believed unique in gold; Aureii of Marc. Antony, Julius Caesar, Otho, Vitellius, Domitia, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, an unpublished Caracalla, exceedingly rare Procopius, only three known; Double Stater of Alex. the Great; very fine Bonnet Piece of James VI of Scotland; gold Crown of Chas. V, for Naples. In silver: The very large and beautiful medal of Fred. Wilhelm, on his accession, given only to royalty, (of which this is No. 8,) with rev. showing the great review in Berlin on that occasion; broad 2- to 5-Thaler pieces, among them the 3-Thaler pieces of Chas. XI of Sweden; very fine Staters of Crotona and Gelas; siege pieces of Amsterdam, etc.; Gloriam Regni Quarter-Crown of 1670, only five known; Confucius Dollars of Formosa; two Jewish Shekels; nice examples of Pine Tree money; unique Masonic Washington in brass, plain edge.

B. H. COLLINS

Splendid U. S. Cents, 1793 to 1857, in uncirculated and proof condition, including: 1793, chain America, red; 1793, wreath, vine and bars red; 1794, Hayes 18 and 27; 1795, thick lettered edge; 1795, "one cent" high and low; 1796, uncirculated; 1796, fillet head, rare variety without milling; 1800 over 1789; 1801, 1-100 over 1-000; 1804, uncirculated and sharp; 1805, from Colt and Davis sale; 1806, red; 1807 over 6, red; 1808 and 1809, boldest and finest; 1823, the fifth best known; and later dates, many of them proofs.

THOS. L. ELDER

147 Tetradrachms of Alex. the Great, the remainder of the Damanhur find, with a few showing large knobs of oxide adhering, as found.

ALBERT R. FREY

106 gold Ducats of Austria, Hungary and the German kingdoms, states and bishoprics, showing the development of the Ducats from the fourteenth century to 1905. Among these were the square Ducats of 1529, commemorating siege of Vienna by the Turks; the "Hobby-horse" Ducat of Ferd. III, for Nuremberg, 1650; three types of Nuremberg Ducats struck in 1700, in anticipation of the expected peace of the eighteenth century. Also Ducat of the Polish Revolution of 1831, made from wedding rings of the patriots.

1877 1881 1884 1887

H. O. GRANBERG

Fine collection of \$50 gold "slugs," showing obverse and reverse, viz: 1851, Augustus Humbert 880 Thous.; same, name on edge; same, 887 Thous., with date; same, three other pieces; 1852, same, 887 Thous., same, 887 Thous., incuse edge, three, pieces; 1852, U. S. Assay Office, 880 Thous.; same, 887 Thous.; same, 900 Thous., three pieces; same, 884 Thous., three pieces; 1855, Wass, Molitor & Co., 900 Thous.; 1855, Kellogg & Co., 900 Thous. one piece. Also very fine and exceedingly valuable U. S. notes.

BEN G. GREEN

Seventy-nine Encased Postage Stamps, among them some most valuable specimens, the rare 12-cent "Take Ayers Pills" and others. These pieces served as small change in "war times," and were issued by patent medicine concerns, as above shown, and by other concerns.

FRANK C. HIGGINS

Varied exhibit of medals of Mr. Higgins' design, consisting of the Peary medal; Evans family medal; Hudson Daalder; Brian Boru medal; Hudson-Fulton medal; "Lucky C" medal; "Dry Goods Economist" medal; medal of N. Y. Numismatic Club to Mr. Higgins, its first president; also the plaster models for same; Chinese numismatic books, with some coins therein described; also rare pattern Crown of Edward VII, in style of Chas. I Crowns, only twenty-six struck, one of which was presented by Mr. Higgins to King Edward.

J. COOLIDGE HILLS

Set of hexagonal silver card counters used by the imperial family of Napoleon III; struck in silver, and on mythological, gaming and other subjects. Once the property of W. Elliot Woodward.

JULIUS DE LAGERBERG

Varied collection of Swedish coins and medals in gold, silver, bronze and copper, including several medals in honor of Mr. de Lagerberg's brother, Magnus Lagerberg, the noted Swedish numismatist.

R. W. McLACHLAN

Specimens of card money, illustrating his paper, read before the convention: Coin card of Leyden, issued during siege by the Spaniards in 1574; coin card Doubloon of Chas. IV, dated 1794; series of 24, 12, 6 and 3 Livres, and 30- and 15-Sol pieces on cards; specimens of the ordonnances issued by Intendant

Bigot to supplement the card money; also document dated Montreal, 1684, signed and sealed by Intendant de Muelles who issued the first paper money in 1685, the signature and seal on which are probably the same as on the playing card money, no specimen of which exists.

B. MAX MEHL

Collection of over 2000 varieties of Confederate Currency; the rare \$10 Oregon Exchange Company 10D. 50G. gold piece; also Moffat \$16 ingot, one of the finest known.

HENRY A. RAMSDEN

An interesting Chinese and Japanese exhibit; Sixty-four Korean Coin Charms and Amulets; seventy-seven Japanese Medalets, Insignia and Badges; seven pieces of ancient Japanese Ring money, etc.; thirty-two pieces of Chinese Bridge, Knife, Ghost's-head, Weight, Cloth, Spear-head and Lily-root money; three large silver stamped ingots; three modern bronze Japanese medals, one each, for the Emperor's silver wedding, and for and the Crown Prince's wedding, one for the Russo-Japanese war.

WAYTE RAYMOND

Beautiful ancient Greek gold and silver, among them, gold of Arsinoe II; Staters of Panticapaeum, Macedon, Carthage, Syracuse, and smaller pieces of Macedon, Egypt and Cyprus; silver Tetradrachms and Didrachms of Neapolis, Tarentum, Metapontum, Thurium, Caulonia, Rhegium, Eryx, Segesta, Syracuse and many others, all in very fine condition.

ELMER S. SEARS

Varied collection, including \$20 and \$10 Comp. Int. U. S. Treasury Notes; \$50 "slug," 1852; Double Eagles, 1852, 1854; Denver, California, Carolina and Mormon gold; beautiful Cents, 1793, 1794, 1804; Liberty Cap Half-Cent, 1793; fine set bullet money of Siam, in silver and gold; Russian 3, 6 and 12 Roubles in platinum.

MESSRS. WOOD, MITCHELSON, SEARS AND JOY

An almost complete set of the satirical pieces, called "Bryan Money," in different metals, showing obv. and rev. Most notable of these were: Gorham ingots, 1900; large Gorham Dollars, 1900, with wheel and legend; both varieties Spalding & Co.; both varieties Tiffany & Co. Dollars, originals; rare octagon pieces in aluminum; also a number of rare Dimes and large size Dollars.

The Social Side of the Convention.

By BEN G. GREEN.

FROM the fact that there is a limit to the number of descriptive adjectives in the English, it is difficult to give an adequate account of the good times enjoyed at the 1910 convention in New York.

Members began arriving in the city on Sunday, and there was quite a good showing in the hotel rotunda by 9 P. M. On Monday, at 10 o'clock, the members were introduced at the time of registration. A "Yankee" lunch was scheduled at the hotel. For some reason this affair was a miscarriage, but visitors succeeded in satisfying their wants, a number taking corned beef and cabbage, this supposed to be the principal health food for the "Yank". At 6:30 a number of the delegates and their friends had a "French" dinner at Cafe Martin (formerly Delmonico's), and at 9 o'clock about fifty of the gentlemen held a smoker at the hotel.

At noon on Tuesday, after the business session, practically the entire convention attendance hied themselves to the Kaiserhof Rathskeller for a "German" lunch, the same being all that its name implies, and as in liquids and solids. At 2 o'clock the diners took their places in sightseeing automobiles for a trip to upper New York. This was a rare treat, being given to all visitors and their friends by the entertainment committee. To enumerate the points of interest visited from these cars would make a small catalog, as all the principal theaters, churches, clubs, universities, etc., were pointed out as well as the residences of many of the most noted men and women in the world, not to mention those of the multimillionaires. The first stop was at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the tourists were allowed to visit the coin cabinet of the Museum; the next was made at the tomb of Gen. Grant. The party was then taken to the hotel by different route. At 8.30 a "Roman" dinner at Colaizzi's Italian restaurant was tendered by the New York members of the A. N. A., tickets being issued gratis. After seemingly interminable courses of Italian dishes the diners were addressed on numismatic topics by ex-president Frey and others. A little surprise was sprung on the company in the way of a stereoptican exhibit and consisted of humorous portrayals of a number of the visitors.

On Wednesday those desiring to do so were allowed to visit the Hispanic Society building, being the gift of Mr. Huntington, and it was found to be rich in objects pertaining to the kingdom of Spain. The visitors were, for the most part, greatly surprised at their artistic productions in pottery, paintings, literature and music. At 6 o'clock many members of the convention partook of a "Colonial" dinner at Troeger's hotel, and in the evening an illustrated lecture on "The Coin Cities

of Sicily" was given by Mr. S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia. Several of the visitors spent this evening at the Hippodrome.

On Thursday, at noon, quite a number of the convention members and their friends had a "Spanish" lunch at Carreno & Nadal's in lower New York, after which Mr. Webster conducted the party over that part of the city, visiting many historic points. At 6:30 what proved to be to most visitors the crowning success of the social features of the convention, was the "Chinese" banquet at the Chinese Tuxedo restaurant in Chinatown. This was tendered free to all by the New York Numismatic Club. Persons attending this banquet who supposed that they had a fair knowledge of Chinese cooking, after having partaken of various kinds of chop suey, had a distinct but nevertheless pleasant shock coming to them upon feasting on the curious dishes served at this banquet. The entertainment was presided over by Mr. Frank C. Higgins, President of the Club, who kept the joyous proceedings moving from start to finish. Many beautiful souvenirs were distributed and some which were good humored "slams" at members of the club. Mr. Higgins read an article on Chinese numismatics, after the luncheon, the paper being illustrated by stereoptican views. After leaving the restaurant the visitors were shown Chinatown and other things.

On Friday, at 11:30, a trip was taken to Newark, New Jersey, where a visit was made to the Whitehead & Hoag Co., and the entire process of modeling, die cutting, and enameling of coins and medals was shown, as well as the process of manufacture of celluloid and paper buttons, badges, calendars, etc. At luncheon in Newark, after the party was seated, Mr. Higgins was presented with a medal struck in gold by the members of the New York Numismatic Club, the medal bearing Mr. Higgins' portrait and emblem of the Club; and a numbered copy of the convention medal was given to each visiting member. At 7 o'clock the party met at Keen's Chop House, where they had an "Old English" dinner; and at 8:30 the convention auction was held, Mr. Kenndy acting as auctioneer. Mr. Higgins announced, at the close of the dinner, that the steamboat trip down the harbor and bay and shore dinner at Coney Island scheduled for Saturday, were called off. The writer with a few others, however, made the trip at noon on Saturday, had the shore dinner and returned to New York by way of the Brooklyn bridge.

The visitors returning home, tired but happy, expressed themselves as having had a splendid time, and that while they had eaten in practically all languages, they discovered that, barring the "Roman" and "Chinese" dinners, the others had all been "Dutch".

The souvenir bills of fare, the badges and the medals show the results of considerable labor, and were duly appreciated.



DR. GEORGE F. HEATH, FOUNDER
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BORN SEPTEMBER 21, 1850 — DIED JUNE 16, 1908

George Francis Heath—A Tribute.

By A. G. HEATON.

Good brothers of the A. N. A.

Once more we come in glad array
To prove our numismatic zeal,
And in convention here to feel
The vital spirit of accord;
To prove that treasures which we hoard
Give not exclusive joys alone
To in our solitude atone
For many cares, but also bring
The full and genial offering
Of friendship of a greater worth
Than many due to wealth or birth.

Our kinship is not understood
As simply of ancestral blood;
But one of growing taste and choice
In which we but the more rejoice.
Our wealth is not in bonds or stocks,
Or shining veins of rugged rocks,
Or city lots or fruitful fields.
We do not think of interest yields,
We do not prize our gold by weight,
Or notes by what their figures state.
We treasure with a keener zest
A piece the dies have newly pressed
Than worn ones twenty times its rate
Of value. Rarity of date
Or choice condition only pass
The muster of our better class.

Yet there is still a keen pursuit
Of higher thought and richer fruit.
The study of the coins that show
How nations multiply and grow;
How kingdoms of past ages gain
Or fail in each successive reign.
For history all record brings
In lives of conquerors or kings.
And thus we surer knowledge find
(And hold in the receptive mind)
Of every sovereign, land and age
Than from the musty printed page,
For history oft its learning gains
From what Numisma's voice maintains,
And thus our science best can see
Its path to noblest dignity.

If then we honor such a course
To all our highest claims enforce,
We surely honor those who lead
Our aspirations to the need
Of wider knowledge from the art
Of coinage—treasurers far apart
In lands and times that years embalm
Stater, denarius, decadrachm
And rupee, mohur, Hu-Peh Yang
Whence Oriental riches sprang,
And, coming on from times remote,
The angel, ducat, gulden, groat,
Piastre, scudo, guinea, crown,
Franc, peso, thaler, ring renown.
The real, lire, para, mark,
All did the ear of memory hark
To tidings of enduring fame
In graven bust and date and name,
And he who knows their stories well
Can many a page of history tell,
Can, with a broad and cultured mind
Grace any conclave of mankind,
Sustained by coinage rare and old
Of iron, silver, bronze or gold.

Of such a culture deep and wide
Was one we mourn with grateful pride
Who (lately marshalled with the dead)
Our legion long with ardor led.
A skilled physician of his town
A civic leader of renown,
He turned, when duties gave him truce,
To fair Numisma introduce
To hundreds of his countrymen
And, by the magic of his pen
And generosity of purse
He made a little sheet rehearse
So temptingly the cult and joy
Of the collector's charmed employ
That from the little town it spread
Throughout the continent, and led
To patronage from over seas
And grew—a magazine to please
Beginner and expert as well,
Whether they sought to buy or sell,
And bring men known but to the trade
To fellowship and mutual aid,
Until the sordid loneliness
Of coin collecting could digress

To friendly genial interchange
Of thought and treasures. With the range
Of such new feeling came the bond
Of this Association fond
Which grew with the NUMISMATIST
Its life and leader, for its list
Was one with all our membership,
And when our chieftian sought to dip
His colors in unselfish thought
And yield the chair whence he had taught
We held him to our guidance still
To serve until a Higher will
The faithful servant called above
To fellowship of joy and love.

Yes, none may doubt that he is there
Beyond the need of rest or prayer
For, to the mercy of his Art
Of human healing, came a heart
Of sympathy—a generous mind
And bouyant nature, all inclined
To see, in all he met, the best
And draw it from each grateful breast,
Cheering whoe'er he might attend—
Wayfarer, patient, student, friend.
Thus his renown has steadfast grown,
By others' will more than his own,
And one who, in the intercourse
Of many years, has known the force
Of character and kindliness,
So ready to relieve and bless;
The liberality and store
Of culture and of varied lore
In him we never can replace,
Now seeks, with wish of better grace
To give this tributary wreath
Unto the cherished fame of Heath.

An Address by Lyman H. Low.

IN a gathering like this, of coin-lovers and coin-students from all parts of the country, there are, I doubt not, many who, if they would, could discuss some special series of our national issues in an illuminating and attractive manner; and not these alone, for the contributions to the NUMISMATIST, under its management for the last two or three years, have shown that the interest in the science is more widely extended throughout our membership than formerly, or indeed, I may say, than was suspected by any excepting a very limited number.

The field of study has broadened, and the collection of an unbroken series of dates of United States Cents—perhaps because of the paucity of types, and the lack of variety in its nonotonous heads of "Liberty," is giving way to a more cultivated taste. No wonder that the lady on our copper coinage has at last taken her departure, and yielded to the sterner sex. While our wives and sweethearts have been adorning themselves with countless styles of hats and bonnets, impossible of description by anyone but an expert, "Liberty," for a hundred years and more, has only passed from the red bonnet of the French revolution and days of Jefferson, to a hideous turban, and then, casting that aside, proceeded to bind her flowing locks with a simple fillet, or diadem, a fashion that lasted not for a single season, but for two generations, until at last she covered them with the feathered head-dress of an Indian. How much better it would have been to have drawn a hint from the head of the statue of Columbia which graces the National Capitol I will not undertake to say; but it is evident that the American *ladies* have not been consulted by the designers who have endeavored to give us a typical head of the goddess.

I shall not attempt to discuss in detail any of the various departments which are now attracting the attention of collectors, or confine myself to some special line of coin study, in what I have to say, but rather ask your attention for a few moments to matters of a more general character, in which we all, I believe, whatever our hobby, may have an interest.

In the endeavor to ascertain with certainty some interesting fact concerning the origin and history of a piece which has attracted us, we have all, I suppose, met with unexpected difficulties. Here for instance is a local issue which has chanced to fall into our hands. What was the reason for striking it? Who was the merchant whose name it bears? What is its history? But a scrutiny of the files of old newspapers, a search through old directories, a hunt through dusty library shelves, a journey to some village graveyard, an interview with some old resident with only a rusty memory, fails to help us; maps and gazeteers long out of date are studied with a poverty of results; and a

fruitless correspondence, however courteous or urgent the request for information, not only yields no light, but finally baffles our best endeavors. All our efforts, in a word, result in what *seem*, and too often *prove* to be, insurmountable difficulties. And this a common experience in many departments beside the single line I have taken for an example. There is hardly an authority in print concerning coinage, old or recent, which does not bear witness to disheartening trials and vexatious discouragements, such as I have mentioned.

So far as the past is concerned, I must admit that there is little to be looked for, in overcoming the obstacles to gaining satisfactory results; that is wellnigh hopeless. But as lovers of numismatics we have a duty and an opportunity which we may well consider. Our interest should not be limited to the past; *we are making history to-day*. No doubt there is benefit to be derived from the study of the masterpieces of the old Greek artists, or the emblems on the Roman coins; and the quaint mediæval crowns of Germany, and other relics of the past from which modern coinage has had its development, also have their charm. But there is abundant opportunity for work in our own early issues and we may well adopt the motto of the American Numismatic Society, "Let not the little things perish." If we can succeed in discovering some new fact—even as little a thing as the "secret marks" that John Hull was ordered to place on his silver Massachusetts pine tree shillings for instance—*put it on record*, and save it from being forgotten.

It is within the memory of most of us that facts concerning some of our own early Colonial and State issues have been irretrievably lost to the student, through indifference, or neglect to place in some permanent form the results of careful and painstaking investigation; results which were known to only a single individual, and were never given to the world. The late Chas. I. Bushnell probably possessed more of what, for lack of a better term, I may call "inside information" in certain lines, than any one of his contemporaries. Little of it is known to-day. The late Dr. Hall had gathered a large amount of valuable material concerning Connecticut cents which he contemplated printing. His arrangement of those dated 1787 was put in type and about 200 copies privately distributed. Some of his notes are still preserved, but to the great regret of all of us, he was unable to complete his final revision, and thus to put on record facts which he alone could give. Loubat, though not a numismatist, recognized the truth of what I have stated, and was induced to compile his splendid work on our National Medals, so rich in historical material, because he was unable to find a publication which fairly covered the subject, and loyalty and patriotism led him to make his successful attempt to fill the gap. His work is unsurpassed, or rather it has no competitor as an authority, on its chosen topic.

America yields no buried hoards of ancient money like those that are constantly coming to light in the countries across the sea, descriptions of which are daily adding value and interest to modern numismatic literature; but it is gratifying to know that it was an *American* explorer who exhumed the original bundle of iron spikes which formed the money of Sparta seven or eight hundred years before Christ, buried by Pheidon, the reputed inventor of silver coinage. The story of the find, and its identification by an eminent Greek numismatist as the original deposit made twenty-eight hundred years ago, has been told in recent numbers of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and the relics of those drachmae are cherished as among the choicest treasures of the museum at Athens.

Such an episode is of course impossible here. But we have developed at least one eminent connoisseur of ancient Greek coins of whom we may feel proud. The delightful essays of the late Francis Sherman Benson were illustrated by splendid examples from his own magnificent cabinet, which, though it contained less than eight hundred pieces, sold for upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars when dispersed not very long ago.

Excellent work on our own coinage has been done by authors like the veteran Sylvester S. Crosby, in "The Early Coins of America;" by Eckfeldt and Du Bois, by Snowden, Hickox, Dickeson and others whose names I need not recall; you are all familiar with them. The late Benjamin Betts has left us an exhaustive account of the Proclamation pieces of the Spanish Kings, issued in or for their American possessions; his descriptions of the Imperial coins of Mexico, and of the Medals of John Law, which though struck abroad, have a close relation to our own country, are also of special value. The late Professor Anthon did a good work in his identification of the "Gloriam Regni," and Wyllys Betts, in his descriptions of the half-forgotten Frano-American tokens, and the numerous medals illustrating American colonial history, from the days of the discovery of the Western continent to the period when the scattered colonies became a nation, has shown us what can be done by careful search.

I need not speak of work on special lines by other American numismatists, like the catalogue of Medical Medals, compiled by Dr. Storer, and of Masonics published by Dr. Marvin (both, we are proud to say, honored members of our Association) each of which includes many pieces of special interest to American collectors. And each and all of these works corroborate what I have said about the necessity of *putting on record* the various points of interest, the discoveries and the descriptions of pieces, in whatever department we may take as the basis of our investigations, and are creditable to our American numismatists.

But the gleaner in any of the fields I have mentioned may still find unnoticed grains of wheat, which if gathered and pre-

served would enrich our garner. And for this our Association *should have its official organ*, where such discoveries could be preserved, and its pages open to all. Only in work of this kind can American numismatists take an influential position beside their fellows abroad.

The subject of such an official organ of the Association is one which concerns every member. What shall be its character, and how shall it be sustained? These are questions which require careful consideration. At present there is no fund for the support of such a magazine, for I assume that a *periodical* is indispensable. But without a strong financial guarantee against a deficit, its success would be dependent on an appropriation by the Association to a publication fund or the gifts of those who appreciate the necessity of such an organ, under the control of the Association. It should be conducted by some one of experience, well-informed on the general subject, and more especially on the topics which appeal to our members. Such a man is not often easy to find. Dependence on advertisements should be avoided, though to a body like ours offerings of interest to collectors, and announcements of coming sales, with other matters of a similar character, should be welcomed. To build up a strong subscription list requires not only time and experience, but earnest and cordial co-operation. Above all things, an intelligent and impartial discussion of doubtful and disputed points must be one of its prominent features. Its inspiring motive should not be "What will this or that be worth to me?" but its pages should be an open forum, and its editor be governed by the spirit of the old classical motto, "Equal justice to all contestants without discrimination." Nothing of greater importance, it seems to me, demands our present attention.

Hardly less important is the attitude of the government authorities towards collectors. I am sure you will agree with me that a change is needed. The mechanical side of our coinage, so to speak, is no doubt in capable hands, but too often in the past those in control have apparently regarded numismatics as a sort of "by-product," well enough in its way, but of no special concern to *them*. We recognize the recent efforts which have been made to raise the artistic standards of coinage, but it must be confessed that the results have been disappointing. More earnest work in this direction is imperatively demanded. The recommendations of the last Assay Commission are excellent: the enlargement of the Mint Cabinet, the educational character of which they emphasized; better opportunities for the study of its treasures, and the sale of souvenir coins and medals to visitors, the latter a step which would imply some such work as has so successfully been done during the last few years at the French Mint—each of these involving more generous appropriation at Washington. These are certainly steps in the right direction, and with rules lately announced by the Mint Bureau

forbidding restrikes, and requiring the annual destruction of dies, and of all superfluous pieces, deserve the thanks of our Association. Let us hope that in the future these rules may be strictly enforced.

While a better understanding among collectors and dealers of the laws governing our coinage is very desirable, it is equally important that the powers and privileges of the Director of the Mint and of Mint Superintendents should be minutely and distinctly defined; and especially is this demanded by the fact that, as a rule, a knowledge of coins is not one of the requisite qualifications for these positions. It might even be desirable in view of past experience, to withhold from Mint employes the privilege of collecting or disposing of special products of the Mint, if some feasible plan could be devised.

The new rules concerning dies and restrikes, to which I have just alluded, are admirable. The dies from which medals are struck may be of greater interest to the artist who engraved them, than their product, whether coin or medal, and there are connoisseurs who share in the same liking and treasure them highly. But from the standpoint of the collector, the existence of uncanceled dies can never be otherwise than a menace; they threaten the depreciation of the value of his choicest treasures originally perhaps obtained with difficulty, at large expense, and when the possibility of a future reissue was not thought of. When a well-known thief is out of jail, the officers of the law may justly feel that the property of their fellow citizens is in constant danger. A collector who discovers after his purchase and when too late that the dies of his broken "rare" pieces are still in good order, has no security against some unscrupulous purchaser of the uncanceled dies. He who works along these lines, must be defined as a human hawk and vulture. His products are the parasites of coin collecting.

It may be remembered by some, that one J. Rochelle Thomas, having in his possession, in the spring of 1894, the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, then a piece of some rarity, announced his intention of restriking twelve specimens in silver at \$10 each, and fifty in bronze at \$5. This called out a vigorous protest in the *Journal of Numismatics*, but did not prevent the restrike; and it was reported at the time the dealer bitterly resented the criticism which was copied by an English journal. With nothing to distinguish them from the original issues, struck for a legitimate purpose, it is hard to see how these differ very much from counterfeits. The practice of the French Mint in lettering the edge of restrikes should be adopted here, if they are to be allowed. But the cancellation of dies so far as to make it impossible to use them again for coining, which can be done without destroying the artistic work of the engraver, is a still better plan.

The recent activity of certain officials, which remind us of similar seizures some time ago of crackers bearing devices resembling those on coins, and the neglect to put a stop to the San Francisco "souvenir" impositions, are in marked contrast. The result of their action as to pattern pieces and its outcome will be watched with interest. I have taken too much of your time to enter into any discussion of this point. It should not be forgotten, however, that numbers of these pieces have been offered at public sales for many years, without objection from the U. S. authorities, and there are various ways by which patterns and experimental pieces may have come into the hands of innocent holders. One good result may perhaps be hoped for: it may bring at least a final definition of a Coin from the Supreme Court of the United States.

Brethren of the American Numismatic Association, I thank you for your patience in listening to my somewhat discursive remarks.



Coins and Medals.

By J. DE LAGERBERG.

THE eminent French historian, M. Charles Rollin, claims that commerce, according to Homer, began by the exchange of commodities, but as many kinds of merchandise could not be divided without greatly depreciating their value, the inconvenience of such traffic soon became evident. This obliged traders little by little to make use of metals which were diminished neither in value nor substance by partition, and hence gold, silver and copper have been used for purposes of commercial exchange ever since the time of Abraham.

The invention of coinage is due to the Greeks, most probably to the bankers of Halicarnassos and adjacent Asia Minor colonies. I have previously referred to this in our official bulletin, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, page 57.

The fraudulent representation of the weight and quality of metal compelled the government authorities to give it an established value. This was accomplished by stamping the metal with its certified weight and the government insignia. Thus originated the dies for money, and our knowledge of the names of the coiners, the dates and places of minting, the effigies of princes, the years of consulships and like marks.

The Greeks used on their coins such enigmatical symbols as were peculiar to the states which struck them. The coins of Delphos bore a dolphin; those of Athens an owl, the emblem of Minerva; those of Bœotia a Bacchus holding a bunch of grapes and a large cup, to imply the plenty and deliciousness of their country; those of Macedonia a shield, signifying the valor and strength of their soldiery; and those of Rhodes, the head of Apollo, the sun, to whom they had dedicated their famous Colossus. In fact, every magistrate took pride in typifying the glory of his city on his coins.

Among the numerous exhibits at the New York Numismatic Club's sixteenth monthly meeting April 8th, a beautiful selection of choice ancient Greek silver coins was shown by Mr. David Proskey, including amongst others an archaic obol of Ægina with the earliest form of tortoise; a tetradrachm of Perseus of Macedon; a didrachm of Elis with the head of Zeus and eagle, and another with the head of Hera and eagle; and an exquisite minute hemiobol of Athens, and a stater of Paphos, *circa* B. C. 600.

The making of bad money has been practiced in all ages by all nations. The first payment made by the Carthagenians of the sum which the Romans had condemned them to pay at the end of the Second Punic War, was discovered, when melted,

to be one-fourth part bad,⁽¹⁾ and the ambassadors were obliged to make good the deficiency by borrowing money at Rome. At the period of his greatest financial embarrassment Antony, the Triumvir, caused iron to be alloyed with the money coined by his order.⁽²⁾ According to Pliny the correct weight of a pound of gold or silver was four score and sixteen or one hundred drachmas.

During his prætorship Marius Gratidianus, brother of the famous Marius, effected several reforms in the Roman coinage. To express their gratitude, the people erected statues to him in all quarters of the city. It was in revenge for the cruelties committed by his brother that Sulla condemned this same Marius⁽³⁾ to be tortured by Cataline.⁽⁴⁾

It was not until some time after the coinage of gold and silver that ancient commerce adopted the system of remitting money from place to place by bill directing its payment. This was a very important improvement over previous methods of exchange.

A careful distinction between coins and medals is difficult to make, as opinions differ. What seems most probable, however, is that a piece of metal should be called a coin when it bears on one side the head of a reigning prince or some divinity, and on the other is always the same. Thus a coin bearing the head of Janus on the obverse and the beak of a galley on the reverse was the first money of Rome,⁽⁵⁾ while the later coins of Servius Tullius bore, instead of the prow of a ship, the head of a sheep or an ox. The Latin word for cattle was *pecus*, and since the coins bore the heads of these animals, the word *pecunia*—money—was easily derived. (Cf. "The Development of Numismatic Art" by M.⁽⁶⁾ Vol. XLIV, p. 56, No. 2, in which a similar origin of the word is recalled as related in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus"). For the head of Janus an armed woman was afterwards substituted, and the inscription ROMA added; on the other side a chariot drawn by two or four horses. These pieces were called *Bigati* or *Quadrigati*. Others, bearing Victories, were called *Victoriati*. All of these are regarded as coins, as are also others which have certain marks on them, as X (*Denarius*), L (*Libra*), S (*Semis*); and that people might not be ignorant of its value it was necessary that money should be easily recognizable.

The two sides of a medal are, as we know, spoken of as the obverse and reverse, upon which are depicted the design and the inscription. On each side there is a field which is the center of the medal. Then there is the circumference or edge, and finally the exergue or space at the bottom of the piece.

(1) Liv. I, XXXII, N. 2.

(2) Plin. I, XXXIII, C. 9.

(3) Senec. de Ira, I, III, C. 18.

(4) Flor. I, II, C. 21.

(5) Plin. I, XXXIII, C. 3.

(6) William T. R. Marvin, Litt. D.

To get an adequate idea of the art of medals it is necessary to know their origin and use; their division into ancient and modern and into Greek and Roman; of the meaning of medals of the early and later empire; of the large and small bronze, and what a series is in the language of antiquarians. But this is not the proper place for explaining all these things. When a profound knowledge of the subject is not required, the book on medals by the Jesuit, Father Jubert, contains all the requisite facts.

A knowledge of medals is of the first importance to all persons desirous of studying history. For history is not to be learned in books only, which do not always tell the whole, or the truth of things, but recourse must be had to other sources, which record facts that neither prejudice nor ignorance can injure or vary; and such sources are the monuments which we call medals. From them may be learned a thousand things, important and curious, which are not to be found elsewhere. In Mr. Tillemont's Memoirs on the "History of the Emperors" we have an excellent proof of the use which may be made of the knowledge of medals.

As much may be said of old seals and carved stones, which have this advantage over medals, that, being of a harder substance, and the designs on them being cut in intaglio, they preserve in perfection that which becomes corroded or rubbed on medals. Seals, however, are scarce, whereas medals form one of the most abundant and reliable sources of information, and as such are deserving of careful study and a more distinguished place among what is generally known as the Fine Arts.

"All passes. Art alone
Enduring stays with us;
The Bust outlasts the throne,
The Coin, Tiberius."



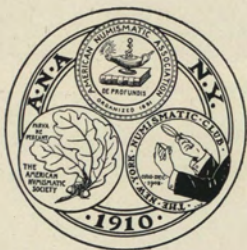
1910 CONVENTION MEDAL

(From a Drawing)

OBVERSE, SEAL OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

REVERSE, SEAL OF THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

STRUCK BY THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., OF NEWARK



1910 CONVENTION BADGE

SHOWING THE SEALS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AND THE
NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

The First Paper Money.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

“I Found myself, this year, in most urgent need regarding the sustenance of the Soldiers; you had only provided funds, My Lord, until last January. I did not neglect to furnish them rations up to September, which makes fully eight months. I drew from my own chest and from those of my friends all I possibly could, and at length, seeing them to be without the means to afford further helpful service, and not knowing to what saint I should pay my vow, money being so exceedingly scarce, having distributed it in considerable sums on all sides for the soldiers' pay, I conceived the idea of giving currency in place of money to bills made from [playing] cards, which I caused to be cut in four; I send you, My Lord, the three denominations, one of four francs, another of forty sols and the third of fifteen sols, because with these three values I could make up an even month's pay. I issued an ordonnance by which I made it obligatory for the whole population to accept this money in payment and thus give it currency, undertaking in my own name to refund the said bills. No one refused them, and this has had such a good result that by this means the troops have been able to subsist as usual.”

This, which I take as the text of my paper is not a quotation from any ancient authority, but a simple translation of an old letter, found in the French Archives, where it has lain for 225 years, written from Quebec, on the 24th of September, 1685, by Jacques de Meulles, the Canadian Intendant, to Count de Toulouse, Secretary of State for the Department of Marine, at Paris.

The writer of this letter is styled on an old document bearing his signature, “Jacques de Meulles, Seigneur de la Source Chevalier Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil Intendant de la justice, police et finance en Canada et pays de la Nouvelle France;” (which freely translated reads, James de Meulles, Lord of the Source, Knight, King's Counselor, Administrator of Justice, Police and Finance in Canada, and the Countries of New France.) He succeeded Duchesneau, who, on account of his intrigues and continued dissensions with de Frontenac, the Governor, had been recalled. Arriving in Canada in the summer of 1682, at the same time as de la Barre, the new Governor, he at once assumed the duties of Intendant.

De Meulles was an officer of considerable executive ability, besides sound common sense, one who had far seeing inventive ideas, and who made a number of original suggestions as to the manner of governing the country, some of which, had they been carried out, would have saved the infant colony no end

of trouble. In fact the utility of one or two of these ideas are only now coming to be appreciated and adopted. The same cannot be said of de la Barre, his yokefellow in office, whose acts showed such lack of initiative and executive ability, that he nearly brought the whole country to the verge of ruin. De Meulles' vigorous protests against the slip shod fashion in which he conducted the Indian war and the disgraceful treaty of peace entered into with the Iroquois were resented. This brought on such intrigues on the part of the Governor that de Meulles was recalled in 1686.

What were the duties and powers of the Intendant? What does the word mean? You will no doubt ask, and ask with some degree of reason, for this functionary has no place in such a constitution as ours. But in Canada under the "Old Regime," there was no constitutional rule. The common people had no voice in the affairs of their country. In fact, public meetings of all kinds, even to regulate the simplest local matters, were absolutely prohibited. There was instead a tripartite administration — by Governor, Bishop and Intendant, having precedence in the order named. The former, appointed from among the noblesse, commanded the army, conducted all wars and negotiated all treaties of peace; the second, chosen from the higher clergy, held supreme rule in all religious and moral questions; while the third — usually a legal luminary — administered all judicial, civil and financial affairs. Each was responsible for his own acts alone — not to the people — for they did not count in the government, nor to each other, but, on the part of the first to the King, of the second to the Supreme Head of the Church, and the third to the Minister of Marine. Although each was independent of the others, their separate jurisdictions so overlapped, that often the same functions were claimed by two, or even by all three of this triumvir; thus, there was often considerable friction between them, and much jealousy. They acted as spies on each other, in which they were encouraged by the King. Consequently each was ever ready to report any false step or malpractice of his conferees to his superior in France.

True there was a supreme council, but this was mainly for registering the separate or joint acts of the Governor or Intendant, and for the hearing of minor judicial cases.

Thus it will be seen that the Intendant or Administrator, as he might be called, a legislature and an executive combined, issued his *ordonnances*, which were equivalent to an act passed by a legislative assembly, on his own initiative alone, subject only to the veto of the King in France. This, then explains the word *ordonnance* in the letter. It is a law passed by an Administrator or an irresponsible council, whereas an act of parliament or legislature is a law adopted by the representatives of the people.

The soldiers mentioned in the letter, belonged to a small army or "detachment," as it was styled, organized in France, about the year 1682, from among the disbanded soldiers who had taken part in the Dutch and other wars; to protect the inhabitants of New France from the relentless raids of ever roving bands of ruthless Iroquois, which had become so persistent as to almost paralyze the agricultural pursuits as well as the trade and commerce of the colony. Consequently it had become necessary that these raids should be kept in check to save the French dominion in the new world from utter extinction.

This little army was not organized, as one would suppose, by the department of War, for that department had neither the available means nor the jurisdiction, but by that of the Marine—there was no colonial office—which administered the affairs of the French possessions beyond the seas. Thus it was that this colonial force was called "*le detachment de la Marine*," although purely a land corps, having nothing more to do with the high seas than having to cross them on the way to Canada.

Before proceeding further it may be well to look into the currency of the country, which was based on that of France, with its Livres as the unit, subdivided into twenty sols or sous, which were again divided into twelve deniers. These subdivisions, it will be noted, are the same as the pounds, shillings and pence of the present currency of Great Britain. In fact France, in common with most countries of western Europe, as well as the British Isles, after the fall of the western Empire, practically adopted the same currency. But while the British pound, through all the vicissitudes of Anglo Saxon consolidation, Norman conquest, the wars of secession and the Cromwellian revolution, only declined to one third of its original value, the French livre sank so low as to be hardly worth one twenty-fifth of a pound, and so might be classed as a truly poor relation who had become reduced in circumstances.

Now had this currency, while not by any means so convenient as the decimal system, but been sufficient, it would have served the trade of the country very well. But here lay the difficulty, for it was sadly insufficient. The exports, which fell far short of the imports, consisted mainly of furs controlled by the fur company—"la Compagnie des Indes"—afforded little if any benefit, either to traders or to the common people. And as almost everything in common use had to be imported, exchange became very high, practically so prohibitive in price, that independent importers were ever ready to lay aside all coins that came into their possession to be sent over to France in payment for the goods. Every expedient was tried to keep the money within the Colony without avail. In 1670, the special *Gloriam Regni* coinage was brought in, but it soon disappeared, as did other supplies of coin that were, from time to

time sent over by the King for the benefit of his Canadian subjects. The raising of the circulating value of the coins, an expedient which was tried every now and then, produced no good effect, but on the contrary, so complicated the currency, that traders had to keep two sets of accounts, while exchange became so much higher than the current coin when it could be secured, was still the cheapest form of remittance.

Such was the condition of, or rather want of currency then that ordinary every day commodities had to be employed as media of exchange. Beaver skins were made a legal tender, but the monopoly of the fur company interfered with this form. Wheat also served in place of money, but its bulk made it inconvenient for ordinary household transactions. So trade languished and the country did not prosper.

As the currency was insufficient for the trade, so the revenue was altogether inadequate for the needs of the government. In fact there was little if anything used by the people on which a sufficient tax could be laid. This deficiency was made up by drafts on the treasurer of the marine department in France, drawn at the close of the shipping year by the Intendant. As long as these drafts were honored all went well. But there came a time when the drafts were returned protested. Canada was like the spendthrift son at college, continually calling for larger and larger supplies of pocket money, until the father's patience, as well as his purse had become exhausted. Then things did not go well, and the Intendant was left to his own resources to get out of the difficulty in the best way possible.

Such was the condition of the Canadian treasury as described by de Meulles in 1685. All the ready money had been expended. How were the troops to be sustained? He drew on his own little store, he borrowed from his friends all they had. None of this came back in the shape of revenue, but on the contrary, as we have seen, was shipped to France as remittances for goods. But over and above having to make provision for the soldiers, de Meulles had to finance for de la Barre's abortive expedition against the Iroquois, without the necessary sinews of war.

Under these circumstances we can well understand why de Meulles wrote to the Minister, "I found myself in great need," and how he was at his wit's end to provide for the soldiers clamoring for their pay. Here his inventive genius came to his rescue. The merchants had no currency. Why not fill the two gaps at once; provide a new currency and fill the depleted treasury? How was this to be done? Why not issue paper money? But as there was no printing press in the country, and nothing but writing paper, altogether unsuitable for his purpose, here then was this difficulty as to proper material to be got over. De Meulles was equal to the occasion, and availed himself of what he found at hand, which was an abundant supply of play-

ing cards, laid in by importers to supply the people during the long winter evenings. They had little or no reading matter, and there being no press, there was not even the weekly newspaper to supply a budget of village gossip.

Adopting these playing cards as the paper with which to make this new money, he instructed the clerk of the treasury to write a *bon* on each of them, as he states, for four francs or livres, or for forty sols, or for fifteen sols. These he signed and sealed in wax with his own seal, while the clerk of the treasury countersigned them as they were issued. Some of the later issues were so signed by the Governor also.

Although de Meulles states clearly that he "caused the cards to be cut in four," there seems in my mind to be some doubt on this point. Zay and other writers on the subject accept the statement and wonder how space could have been found on a quarter playing card for two signatures, a good sized wax seal, and the inscription "pour la somme de quartre livres." Now, reasoning from the fact that in later issues the larger denominations were always on entire cards, the medium ones on half cards, while only the smaller ones occur on quarter cards, reasoning also from the fact that the coins diminished in size according to value, I have come to the conclusion that de Meulles issues of card money were made not from quarter cards only, but that the four francs or livres pieces were on entire cards, the forty sols or two livre on half cards, and only the fifteen sols piece on "cards cut in fours."

The later bore only the treasurer's signature with the value "fifteen sols," and the Intendant's initial, as did later issues of quarter cards. There was room enough for these.

This story told by de Meulles of how he paid the clamoring soldiers is a most interesting one from another point of view. For this issue, which I style emergency money, from the fact that it was not primarily intended to meet the urgent need for a circulating medium but to exploit this need to raise funds to meet pressing expenses, was the pioneer paper currency. Little did de Meulles think that he was inventing a new currency, which in supplementing the mettalic currency of the ancient world would loom up large in the transactions of the modern world. I here claim that the card money of Canada as invented and put into circulation by Intendant de Meulles was the first regular paper currency issued in any Caucasian nation, and that all later issues are patterned after it.

This bold claim may be contested by many. But starting with the date of de Meulles' letter and basing further arguments on Mr. A. M. Davis' claim for priority in this matter for Massachusetts, and on the story he tells of the first issue of the Bay State Colony, I think I can make out a good case. In the opening paragraph of his exhaustive work Mr. Davis thus claims precedence for Massachusetts:

"We are so thoroughly accustomed to the use of paper money that it is difficult to realize that a little over two centuries ago, when the Assembly of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay first authorized the emission of bills of public credit, that they were securing for themselves the right to claims that they were practically the pioneers of a great economic experiment."⁽¹⁾

He goes on to state that although writers claim a much earlier paper currency for China, "the condition of travel in the later part of the seventeenth century was such that no experiment in the Orient could have made any impression upon the financiers of Europe, still less was it possible that it could have had any effect in New England."⁽²⁾

It is also stated that temporary paper money was issued during the sixteenth century by the City of Lyden and in Cyprus and in the middle of the seventeenth century by Sweden, and one or two of the Italian banks. But the former, especially that of Lyden, was simply siege money, stamped on paper from regular coin dies, during the memorable siege of that town by the Spaniards from October, 1573, to March, 1574. The so-called issues of the Italian banks were nothing more than customers' promissory notes.

But as that first paper of Massachusetts was issued five years after the Canadian emergency money, and under similar circumstances, that is, "to provide for the soldiers' pay," I claim further that the idea was copied from Canada.

The story in brief of the first inception of the Massachusetts currency is as follows:

The army dispatched from Boston, under Sir William Phipps, in the summer of 1690, to capture Quebec, returned foiled and empty handed. They had not calculated on failure, so had expected to defray the expenses of the expedition from the treasure to be found in the northern capital. When therefore the army returned, their own treasury was empty. Then to provide for the soldiers' pay in December, 1690, the legislature passed an act, which, when divested of its redundant verbiage, reads as follows:

"Whereas (for the maintaining and defending their Majestys' interests against the hostile invasions of their French and Indian enimies) this Colony hath contracted sundry considerable debts, which this court being willing to settle with what speed they can, it is ordered that Major Elisha Hutchinson, Major John Philips [and others] be and are hereby appointed a committee for the granting forth of printed bills every of which bills, according to the sums therein expressed, shall be of equal value with money."

(1) "Currency and Banking in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, by Andrew McFarland Davis, New York, 1900, page 1.

(2) Do, page 1.

The act above quoted passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, had no greater force as law, than the ordonnance issued by de Meulles. So the authority under which both cards and provincial notes were promulgated, was equal.

Now in what way did the Massachusetts executives come to learn of the issue of Canadian card money, and how it helped to tide over a financial difficulty? In answer, it may be stated that, as the names of the committee appointed to supervise the issue of the new money shows, a number of the members of the legislature were officers in Phipps' army, and learned from exchanged or escaped prisoners of war, when before Quebec, of the condition of financial affairs in Canada; those who, while held as prisoners of war, were allowed out on parole, and had good opportunities for observing what was going on. The following paragraph from a report on Canadian affairs, which has a bearing on our subject, sent in September, 1714, to the King of France, by Intendant Begon, will give an idea of the liberty enjoyed by prisoners of war in Canada at that time:

"The Sieur Begon has the honour to send you, my Lord, the petition of one Jean la Haye [John Lahay], an Irishman who has settled on the Lachine bank near Montreal, for the past twenty-two years, and who has been arrested together with an Englishman named Jean Joblin [probably John Jobbin], for having counterfeited card money of eight-, four- and two-livre pieces, to the extent of twenty livres of this currency, and for having tendered them in payment.

"The latter is a prisoner of war and may be unaware of the prohibition against forged money. The cards which are at the registry office at Montreal, are so poorly executed, that, according to the opinion of those who have seen them, no one could have been deceived thereby."

From this quotation, and similar documents, it will be easily seen that it was the custom to accord prisoners of war a good deal of liberty, and thus they had ample opportunity for becoming acquainted with the affairs of the country. There is little doubt that Phipps' officers brought back with them a full knowledge of the Canadian card money, and introduced this scheme in the measure before their own legislature for a relief of their own soldiers. Thus it was that Massachusetts, the first English speaking community to adopt a paper currency, adopted the idea from the paper currency already in use in Canada for more than five years.

We can find no record of any further issue of card money until 1690, when Intendant de Champigny, de Meulles' successor wrote to the Minister, that being out of funds he was under the necessity of issuing card money. Although this letter was written in November, the cards must have been issued much earlier, probably to provide the funds to ward off Phipps' attack,

during which they were in circulation. In any case this second known issue — there were possibly others in the interval of five years — appeared some time before the first issue of Massachusetts. As de Champigny gives no details regarding this issue, it has been impossible to learn what were the denominations of the cards, save that, like the initial issue, they were made from playing cards, whole, halved and quartered.

In 1699, de Champigny wrote that, “extraordinary expenses . . . with the lack of funds caused by losses at sea . . . has been the cause of making card money, there being no other funds for all these expenses or to make up these losses. I do not believe I can be blamed, my Lord, for using these means, there being no other.” This is absolute proof of an issue, of which we have no other record.

Although Zay makes no mention of any issue between this date and 1708, an old document lately discovered in the archives of the Université Laval at Quebec, gives a clearly outlined description of an issue in 1702.

As this furnishes us with many details regarding the fabrication and circulation of the cards, I give a translation of the document in full, which reads as follows:

BY ORDER OF THE KING.

*Hector Chevalier de Calliere Knight of Military Order of St. Louis
Governor and Lieutenant General for His Majesty
over the whole of New France;*

*Jean Bochart Chevalier Seigneur of Champigny Noray and other places
King's Counsel Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance
in the said Country.*

“Having noted that the greater part of the card money, which has for several years circulated in this country, is so worn and defaced as to be almost past further use, and as it might happen to have been counterfeited in France, and on the arrival of the vessels may be passed; it being important to avoid such a dangerous abuse, we have thought it advisable to suppress and cancel, as we do hereby suppress and cancel all the different card money which has been current to this day. And in lieu thereof we have caused to be made new ones of one livre, of two livres, of four livres, of sixteen livres and of thirty-two livres, as inserted on each of said cards by the hand of said Sr. Duplessis, Clerk in this Country for M. de Subert, General Treasurer of Marine, and which are stamped with the Seal bearing his Majesty's emblems engraved thereon, and with those bearing the arms of us Governor and Intendant, paragraphed by us said Intendant, and signed by the said Sr. Duplessis. Therefore we command all those who hold any of this money to bring it immediately, at Quebec, to Sr. Levasseur, Clerk of Accounts of the [King's] stores, and at Montreal, to Sr. Soret,

writer, acting as a controleur, who will deliver in new money an equivalent amount to that of the old brought in. Counterfeiting of the new money is prohibited to all persons under pain of being prosecuted as false moneyers, as is also the paying or receiving of a single piece of the old money, from and after the day of publication of these presents, under a penalty of fifty livres fine for each offence. And in order to compel all who hold the recalled money to report promptly, we declare that failure to respond within a month of said publication will be a total loss to the holders; they can no longer hope to claim such refund for any reason or under any pretext whatever. These presents to be read, proclaimed and posted in this town, at Montreal and at Three Rivers, and at other places where deemed necessary, so that no one may plead ignorance in the matter."

Given at Quebec, the 24th April, 1702.

LE CHER DE CALLIERES, BOCHART CHAMPIGNY,
Per Monseigneur Heutville. Per Monseigneur Andre.

Attached to the above is the following letter:

"You will find herewith annexed an ordonnance for the exchanging of the card money which you will cause to be published at the close of the Mass of your Parish next Sunday, and to be posted at the Church door. And you will send me your certificate that it has been thus proclaimed."

At Quebec, this 3rd May, 1702.

CHAMPIGNY.

This copy of an ordonnance issued by de Champigny—the original of which has been lost—was sent out, as the letter shows, to a cure of one of the country parishes, to be proclaimed at the Church door after divine service. As there was in those days no weekly newspaper in Canada, or any other form of public meeting, this was the only method of advertising or proclaiming a new law. The ordonnance not only describes and portrays the new issue, but states that they were written and countersigned by the Clerk of the treasury. The samples given in the margin of the document show that the two larger denominations, evidently on entire cards, were signed by the Intendant, while the others, on half and quarter cards, were only initialled by him. They do not appear to have been signed by the Governor like later issues, although they bore his seal along with that of the Intendant. As according to the ordonnance, this issue was made not to raise a loan, but for the sole purpose of renewing worn out former issues, we may conclude that it was the first true paper currency.

Shortly after this, Champigny was replaced as Intendant by Francois de Beauharnois, who filled the office from 1702 to 1705, and although we find no direct intimation from him of his having issued card money, a statement by his successors quoted farther down seems to indicate such an issue.

In 1705, Jacques and Antoine Denis Raudot, father and son, assumed office, acting sometimes jointly and at other times either one or the other individually. In 1708 they wrote to the Minister that

"They cannot avoid, my Lord, making from time to time, small cards, which, passing through many hands are more spoiled and worn than the larger ones; it being the only money in this country, not having here any more of the small French coins which were formerly brought in, as the four sol and sou marque pieces, they having been sent back with all the silver that was here. The Sieurs Raudot would like to be relieved from this work and from the labour and trouble, for they have to sign and stamp all the cards; but for the public need, on account of the cessation of trade, which occurs when there is no money, they are forced to take all care. They can assure you, my Lord, that when they make small cards, they burn as many of those of Messrs de Champigny and de Beauharnois⁽³⁾ that are most spoiled, so that there be no increase in the amount of cards."

From this we gather that the Intendants Raudot issued new cards of low values from time to time to replace those worn out through much circulation, without any attempt to increase the quantity, until in October, 1711, when, on account of lack of funds, a new issue was ordered consisting of cards of 100 and 50 livres only, amounting to 450,000 livres. This issue, while ostensibly a regular card currency and its circulation as such commanded by ordonnance, was practically a forced loan from the public, for the requirements of the country did not call for anything like such a large additional issue or for such large denominations. To help the unlettered, of which there were many in the country, to distinguish the two new cards from each other and from the largest one of the previous issues, the ordonnance gives the following details as to how they should be made:

"To make known to all persons the differences of the cards of one hundred livres from those of fifty livres the inscription on those of one hundred livres is written longitudinally on black cards [spades and clubs] while those of fifty livres are inserted transversely on red cards [hearts and diamonds]. And further to distinguish the said cards from those of thirty-two livres of former issues, also on entire cards [which have] the three seals at the top⁽⁴⁾ shall, in the new issue, have four stamps, one in each corner." These seals which were at first affixed in sealing wax, were now stamped in black, in like manner to a post office dating stamp.

(3) Francois de Beauharnois, Intendant, should not be confounded with his elder brother Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, who as Governor, signed the cards issued from 1729 to 1747. A younger brother, Claude, was ancestor of the first husband of the Empress Josephine, and of Hortense, mother of Napoleon III.

(4) These three seals represent first the Fleur de lis of France on a pedestal, second the Arms of Governor de Vaudreuil, third the arms of the Intendants Raudot. On the new issue the Fleur de lis was placed on the first and fourth corner, with the seal of the Governor on the second and that of the Intendant on the third.

The use of such large quantities of playing cards as currency must occasionally have caused a dearth in this commodity, when, as we can imagine, some of the employes of the large warehouse going to the strong box and sorting out a complete set from among the 100- and the 50-livres notes, starting a game with a pack of cards aggregating 39,000 livres, or \$650, a royal sum for those days. Then we may further imagine a quartette of gamblers playing for high stakes with the very pack with which they were playing as the pool. Think also of sending a deuce of spades to be changed, and of receiving back a king of hearts, a ten of clubs and two or three half and quarter cards.

Not a single specimen of any of these numerous, and often abundant, issues of card money have, as far as is known, escaped to tell the tale of their origin and use, although diligently sought for by collectors, both in Canada and France. The penalty imposed by de Champigny on all who attempted to pass a single old card after the new issue had been introduced, gives a very good reason for such a total disappearance of the old playing card currency of Canada. Still we can get a very good idea of what that first paper money looked like from the descriptions given in the ordonnances and from more recent issues, specimens of which are still extant, which preserved much the same style, although written on plain cardboard.

The next recorded issue of this money is dated 1714, and issued by Intendant Begon, who filled the office from 1712 to 1726. The different denominations of this series are described by the late M. E. Zay, from specimens found in the archives of the Minister of Marine in France. ⁽⁵⁾ There were eleven varieties, or three or four more than in any previous issue. They consisted of 100, 50, 40, 20, 12, 6, 4 and 2 livres, and 20-, 15- and 10-sol pieces. M. Zay does not inform us as to whether these are inscribed on playing cards or on plain cardboard. But as the previous issue was evidently on playing cards, and as he states that the larger denominations are on entire cards, and that the smallest, a 10-sol piece, is on cardboard, we may conclude that all but the smallest of the issue of 1714 were made from playing cards.

We may note here that Vandarul, the Governor, signed this issue, and may conclude that he also signed the previous issue, and most probably it was the first issue in which any of the Governors so participated. The previous Governors, de la Barre, Frontenac and de Callieres were never asked to sign.

This emission like that of 1711, was practically a forced loan, made to meet ordinary expenses. It not only was not required for circulating purposes, but, coming on top of the previous excessive issue, it altogether surfeited the currency market. The trade could not take it up, so it withdrew that

(5) "Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises d' Apres les Documents Officiels," by E. Zay, Paris, 1892, page 136.

much capital from business to be locked up in strong boxes; so the whole commerce of the colony languished. And as on account of the low financial condition of the French treasury these cards could not be redeemed, they were subjected to a heavy discount. ⁽⁶⁾

The King was petitioned for relief from, and the total abolition of the card money nuisance. An ordonnance issued in France was therefore promulgated, by which the cards were to be redeemed at half their face, at the rate of 160,000 livres each year, until all should be retired. This proposition was afterwards changed to that of making the payment in three annual instalments. One strange clause in the ordonnance deserves notice; this was the application of the homeopathic principle, not as to dose, but in the theory that "like cures like." A new issue of card money was ordered with which to raise funds for the total abolition of the card money. We have no further details of this issue of 1717, except as the ordonnance states: "There will be made in our colony of Canada card money in the ordinary way to cover the expenses of the latter half of the past year, and the first half of the current year; ⁽⁷⁾ and after this card money has been made we forbid our Governor and . . . Intendant to make in the future any other card money for any purpose or pretext whatever, nor to give it currency." By 1720 these cards that had served the people of Canada as almost their sole currency for thirty-five years had all been redeemed, and so effectually redeemed, that not a stray specimen has escaped, and the country had no currency with which to carry on trade.

This condition was endured for ten years, but so intolerable did it become that traders cried out for the "flesh pots of Egypt," and petitioned the King for the restoration of the card money as the only available relief. And the King in compliance with this request issued an ordonnance dated March 2nd, 1729, authorizing the making of card money to the extent of 400,000 livres, in pieces of 24, 12, 6 and 3 livres, and 7 sols 6 deniers. As the Intendant had been prohibited by the ordonnance of 1717—he had previously made it on his own initiative—the resumption of the card money could only be carried out by the permission of the King, and henceforth all issues required the royal authorization.

Now while these new cards retained the shape of old playing cards they were hereafter inscribed on plain white cardboard. They were made as heretofore from entire cards, and what purported to be half and quarter cards, but were somewhat larger. These three sizes were also used with clipped

(6) A memoir sent from Canada in 1717 on this subject claimed that there was considerably over 3,000,000 livres of this money in circulation, or held by merchants, which was five or six times as much as was necessary for a population of less than 20,000, mostly rural.

(7) The expenses in a great measure consisted in making provision for the first instalment for the redemption of the old cards.

corners, making six varieties in all. As usual, the full-sized cards, as also the half cards bore the signatures of the Governor Beauharnais and Intendant Hocquart, as well as that of Varin, the Treasurer. The smallest cards were only initialled by the two former.

Another change was the suppression of the stamps bearing the seals of the Governor and Intendant. This was now royal money and bore the arms of France alone; but there were two stamps impressed in black as on previous cards, evidently by different officers for greater safety, no doubt; one of these arms was crowned, the other surrounded by a wreath.

As will be seen, Zay mentions seven varieties ⁽⁸⁾ but only the three highest are to be found among Canadian collections, while the 7 sol 6 denier card is not mentioned in any of the inventories quoted later on.

Some of the inventories drawn up at that time by Raunbault and other notaries throw some light regarding the currency and the card money. One of these is a list of the furniture and other property of the estate of Jacques Archambault, a well-to-do farmer of Longue Pointe, near Montreal, who died in community of property with his wife. In this document, made on October 13th, 1732, only three years after the reintroduction of the card money, thus is described his little hoard of ready cash:

Item: A marbled paper box in which is found a bag, in which bag is also found —				
28 white ecus [dollars] of 6 livres	-	158	livres	
26 " " of 4 livres 10 sols	-	117	"	
6 Half " of 3 " - - -	-	18	"	
2 Louis d'or 20 " - - -	-	40	"	
4 " 25 " - - -	-	100	"	
2 cards current in this country	-	358	"	
			791	"

Nearly one-half of the hoard, probably the savings of years, as will be seen consisted of card money, which shows that shortly after its second adoption it had become the chief currency of New France.

Another inventory made six months later brings out the fact much more clearly, as by far the larger proportion of the cash on hand is made up of card money. In the stock sheets of Billeron, a merchant of Montreal, taken after his death in 1733, is the following:

"Item: A cupboard in which is found a little cotton bag in which is found in card money the sum of 1,359 livres, 15 sols, and in *espece sonnantes* [that is, sounding or ringing money] 23 livres 15 sols." The expression *sonnante*, or ringing, is here

(8) "Histoire des Colonies Francaises," pages 138 and 139.

shown to have been adopted at this early date to distinguish the old metallic from the newer and more prevalent but unresponsive card currency.

In 1733 a royal ordonnance authorized a further issue of cards to the extent of 200,000 livres. These were also made from plain cardboard, but instead of being stamped in Canada in black with the arms of France in duplicate, they were sent out already embossed in white with the arms of France and of Navarre in two shields side by side as on the Louis d'or of the time. And from this time on there is no change in the style or denominations of the cards save in the signatures. There are extant, issued under this authorization, cards of 24 livres dated 1733, 1734 and 1735; 12 livres of 1733 and 1735; and 30 sols of 1741.

Another inventory, drawn up by notary Lepaillieur, of the large stock of Jacques Lehr de Senneville, gives a detailed list of the cards in his possessions at the time of his death. Lehr de Senneville did an extensive trade, having had five or six trading posts besides a spacious warehouse at Montreal and a store at St. Anne's, where he built Fort Sennenville to protect his trade. This inventory, dated June 7th, 1735, which extends over fifty foolscap pages, thus describes his cash on hand:

In white money, 2 ecus of 6 livres; 22 of 3 livres, and five smaller pieces—totalling 84 livres. While in card money there were—

112 cards of 24 livres	-	-	-	2688 . 88 . 0
4 " 12 "	-	-	-	48 . 0 . 0
12 " 6 "	-	-	-	72 . 0 . 0
3 " 3 "	-	-	-	9 . 0 . 0
4 " 30 sols	-	-	-	6 . 0 . 0
3 " 15 "	-	-	-	2 . 5 . 0
79 sou marques	-	-	-	7 . 18 . 0
				2833 . 3 . 0

From this we may be able to form an idea of the preponderance of card money in circulation, as in this inventory it stood \$15 in coin to \$470 in cards, or 1 to 32. It may be noted that the 79 sou marque are classed among the cards which goes to prove the claim that the coin was never popular in Canada. This is no doubt a part of the shipment of 6000 livres of this coin which Hocquart, the Intendant, acknowledges to have received in 1734. Although this is not especially a Canadian coin and should not be classed as such, Breton describes it under No. 508, ⁽⁹⁾ but gives the date as 1738 because a second lot was ordered in that year, and an ordonnance issued making them current at 2 sols. Another point worthy of note is that

(9) "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada," by P. N. Breton, Montreal, 1894, page 29.

there were very few small cards mentioned in this inventory, while the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -sol card is altogether wanting. The question may be asked, were many, if any, of these included in the issues of 1729 and 1733?

Another inventory gives a larger proportion of small, but none of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -sol cards. Antoine Magnan, a merchant of Montreal, died in June, 1736, leaving the following cash on hand:

72	cards of	24	livres	-	-	-	-	1728
56	"	12	"	-	-	-	-	672
76	"	6	"	-	-	-	-	456
15	"	3	"	-	-	-	-	45
31	"	30	sols	-	-	-	-	45 . 10
10	"	15	"	-	-	-	-	7 . 10
								2954

There were also 68 coins, amounting to about 67 livres, or 1 in coin to 44 in cards.

In 1742 another royal ordonnance authorized an additional issue of 120,000 livres, and in 1747 still another one amounting to 280,000, bringing the total issue of cards to 1,000,000 livres as the three latter issues were in addition to the original one of 1729. This sum, which amounts in our currency to \$116,666 may appear insignificant, when compared with the enormous circulation of both treasury and bank notes of our present day, was ample, nay, overabundant for the limited trade of the 60,000 people inhabiting New France, toward the middle of the sixteenth century.

The same year as the authorizing of the augmentation of card money, both de Beauharnois and Hocquart were recalled. The latter was succeeded by Bigot, who continued to act as Intendant until the office was abolished upon the capitulation of Montreal in 1760. De Beauharnois' successors were de la Galisseniare, 1747-49; Lajonquiere, 1749-52; Duquesne, 1752-55, and the second Vandrevil, 1755-60, all of whom, save the last, signed card money issued during their respective terms as Governors.

There is no doubt that the card money circulated in most of the western parts controlled by the French, as Detroit, Fort Duquesne, and possibly St. Louis and Louisiana. In any case Brenville, the Governor of that colony, was Canadian by birth; and by ordonnance promulgated in 1735, a special issue of cards was authorized for Louisiana to the extent of 200,000 livres. It is therefore claimed that not only the influence of the card money extended beyond the confines of Canada, but that for a time formed the only circulating medium of what is now a part of the United States.

While, as has been shown, the authorized issue of card money was ample for the trade requirements of Canada, its limitations hampered greatly the expensive regime and shady schemes of Intendant Bigot. So to circumvent this limitation and meet this extraordinary expenditure he, on his own responsibility, like de Meulles and de Champigny, issued a new form of unauthorized note called "ordonnances;" but which, unlike the early issue, seek the Governor's approval by a seal or signature. "Ordonnances" were altogether different from cards. They were more than twice as large, on forms printed in France, on ordinary writing paper, with blank spaces for filling in the amount, date and number in writing.

The first of the "ordonnances" was issued about the year 1750, and the issue was continued, in ever increasing quantities, until the close of the old regime, when it exceeded 40,000,000 livres, or nearly \$7,000,000; a fabulous sum when the limited trade and impoverished condition of the country is taken into consideration. If these had been used for paying legitimate expenses of the government there might be some excuse for this enormous issue; but, employed as it was, to extract vast sums from both the government and the people, the issue of "ordonnances" was a most criminal proceeding. Not even the reverses of war, or the fall of the capitol seemed to interfere with this speculation; for after the latter event "ordonnances" were issued with the "Quebec" erased and "Montreal" written in.

We can well understand that this excessive, nay, enormous quantity of worthless money forced upon the inhabitants by regulations in which they had no say in framing and against which it was a crime even to grumble, let alone to appeal; a money issued by the ruler to cheat not only the merchant, but the tiller of the soil out of even his bare living. We can well understand, I repeat, that the "ordonnance" was the chief factor which reconciled the people of Canada to the new order, with its ready cash in *espees sonnantes* for all orders by the government.

Not only did the new rules restore the currency to a specie basis, but by the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which Canada was finally ceded to Great Britain, arrangements were made by which France was to redeem the card money and "ordonnances." But such was the deplorable condition of the French treasury under the unfortunate administration, or rather want of administration of Louis XV that their redemption was so long delayed that the original holders profited little. Negotiations were carried on for a number of years, during which orders, avets, instructions and counter-instructions were issued, as to who should claim, how to claim and when to claim, until the common people were all at sea with regard to the possibility of securing their lost money.

Thus we have learned that in the limited issue of *bons* written on common playing cards 225 years ago by her civil ruler, Canada can claim the precedence in the introduction of a new factor in circulating medium, which, by its extreme elasticity and power of expansion, has reduced the coin to a subsidiary position and revolutionized the trade of the world.

ERRATA:—Page 8 of the above article, under "By Order of the King," 4th line, read *Noroy* for "Noray;" 5th line, read *Council* for "Counsel;" 17th line, read *inscribed* for "inserted;" 18th line, read *Lubert* for "Subert;" 21st line, read *paraphed* for "paraphrased;" page 11, 4th line, read *Vaudreuil* for "Vandarul;" page 12, 3rd paragraph, 7th line, after "livres," add *30 and 15 sols*, and in 9th line after "1717" add *from making any more card money*; page 14, 3rd paragraph, 2nd and 3rd lines, read *Leher* for "Lehr;" page 15, next to last paragraph, officials' names should be *de Beauharnais, Glassoniere and Vaudreuil*; page 16, 1st paragraph, 8th line, after "issue" add *did not*; last paragraph, 10 line, read *arrets* for "avets."

A Scheme for a Uniform Standard of Classifying the Condition of Coins.

By HOWLAND WOOD.

(The following paper was read by Mr. Wood at an informal meeting at the Columbus Convention in 1907. The matter was discussed and laid over till one of the regular sessions, when it was taken up and the following committee appointed to carry out and perfect Mr. Wood's plan: Messrs. Henry Chapman, Chairman, S. H. Chapman, Thos. L. Elder, Howland Wood, D. A. Williams, W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand, H. O. Granberg, and Dr. B. P. Wright.)

SINCE assuming the office of Secretary of this Association many members have asked me to inaugurate some scheme for a uniform standard of classifying the condition of coins. It can be safely said that every member has some standard by which he judges the condition of coins, and it can be safely said that no two of these standards are exactly alike. Now, no two persons can think and see exactly alike in all respects, but if some standard were given the utmost publicity there is no reason why everyone concerned would not think nearer alike. My experience has been that the holder or owner of a coin is inclined to over estimate its condition, and the non-owner of a coin is apt to under estimate its condition. In other words, the condition of the coin varies if you own the coin or some one else owns it. It is human nature. This will be the hardest phase to adjust, but if some descriptive standard was down in black and white, this variance of opinion could be reduced.

These remarks apply to collectors as well as to dealers. My experience has been that no two dealers judge condition exactly alike, but I think the dealer holds to his standard more consistently than the collector, who, to bid intelligently has got to learn the standard of each dealer. This learning of many standards I would like to do away with.

There is also another phase to be taken up. The condition of wear as "fine," "good," "fair," etc., is not enough. Some qualifying word should be employed as well, such as "bright,"

"scratched," "tarnished," etc. A good many dealers object to calling attention to faults, defects and other imperfections in coins, as the mentioning of these defects in cold type tends to make the coin appear worse than it really is.

This is partly true, or rather has become so, for only marked defects are stated, and whenever a coin's bad points are mentioned, the general supposition is that the coin is pretty bad.

Another phase also must be borne in mind, the question of expense. Elaborate descriptions are not sought for, but fair descriptions, and a good deal can be said in a few words, if the right words are used. It is these right words in the right place that I want to bring before the meeting.

I think it best to put the following suggestions before you for discussion. Possibly it will be best to read the suggestions as a whole and then take up each point by itself, and, if in the opinion of those present the final decision meets with approval, to adopt the same and give it the utmost publicity.

PROOF—Coins struck by a hand press from new and sharp dies that are polished, on flans that are polished. Any defects in striking, or imperfection in the planchet should be noted. If the coin has suffered since striking, the blemish should be mentioned. The word "proof" should be qualified by such word as "brilliant," "dull," "tarnished," "hay-marked," "finger-marked," "scratched," "rubbed," etc.

UNCIRCULATED—Struck for circulation, but not worn in any way. Any defects, such as scratches, nicks, bruises, finger-marks, spots, tarnish, etc., should be mentioned, also poor striking and defects in planchet. Copper coins that have dulled or have changed color but show no signs of wear, may be termed uncirculated, but no corroded coin should be termed uncirculated.

VERY FINE—The condition but little below uncirculated, with imperceptible wear, or showing only under close scrutiny. Lightly tarnished coins may be placed under this classification, but the fact should be mentioned. Badly tarnished coins should never be called very fine nor should coins marred in any way other than in a slight change of color.

FINE—Showing very slight traces of wear only in the parts in highest relief. Any blemishes should be noted.

VERY GOOD—A worn coin but every part distinct, nothing but very marked defects need be mentioned.

GOOD—Everything distinct but somewhat worn.

FAIR—Much worn but all outlines showing.

POOR—Everything below fair.

Nicks, scratches, corrosion, tarnish, marks, faults in striking and in the planchet, file marks, discoloration, spots, etc., should be stated in the description of every coin above good. These remarks do not necessarily apply to very cheap coins when put in lots, but these coins should not be given a high rating. Holes, partial or complete, solder marks, rings and loops should be stated in all coins above fair.

If coins have been scoured or cleaned or plated (when they should not be) the fact should be mentioned.

The color of the coins, especially copper coins, should be stated if the piece is of any value.

Coins brightened by chemicals should not be called bright, but should be termed "cleaned."

In lots of coins one description for the whole should be avoided, by this is meant such terms as "average very good," or "fine to poor." Rather the classification thus expressed: "Fine (2), good (10), fair (6)," should be the way. Lots of very cheap coins need not be expressed in so many words on account of expense of cataloging.

Terms, such as "good for piece," should never be used unless the reason why is stated as well.

If obverse and reverse are markedly different in condition, both sides should be described. However, if the coin is a cheap coin, the average of the two sides may be stated.

"Bright" and "brilliant" are terms defining the natural condition of the coins, not an artificial rendering of the surface.

The terms, "evenly struck," "off center," "weak" or "strong impression," should be used in every case when the value of the coin warrants the additional description.

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- 846 WOLSIEFFER, P. M., 401 Ft. Dearborn Bldg., Chicago

INDIANA

- 969 BRISTOL, EDGAR H., Salem
- 419 DAVIS, R. E., 219 Main St., Lafayette
- 837 DECKER, PHILIP C., 1057 Upper 2d St., Evansville
- 635 DEEDS, WILLIAM E., 603 Linwood Ave., Evansville
- 46 FISHER, DR. A. L., 317 Lexington Ave., Elkhart
- 833 HALE, W. B., Geneva
- 472 HOOD, JAMES F., Box 105, Marion
- 1259 KABEL, PHILIP, Winchester
- 1409 KAHN, LEO, 1106 South East St., Indianapolis
- 427 KIGER, S. D., 139 W. Market St., Indianapolis

INDIANA (Continued)

- 88 LACEY, CHAS E., Crawfordsville
- 317 REINHEIMER, OL, Winchester
- 992 SMITH, OTTO L., 204 Upper 3d St., Evansville
- 881 STEPHENS, J. C., 1702 S. Main St., Elkhart
- 8 STUTESMAN, CHARLES W., Peru
- 1139 TRYTHALL, JAMES, 221 E. Butler St., Fort Wayne
- 915 WHITSETT, ROBERT B., Logansport
- 157 WILLIAMS, DR. J. A., 906 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne
- 1325 WOODFILL, ROBERT, Greensburg

IOWA

- 1205 BIRKELAND, HENRY, Roland
- 1323 BISOM, C. L., Brayton
- 307 BRIGGS, CHAS. E., Lisbon
- 1322 COLBY, O. J., 312 N. Cherry St., Creston
- 1369 GILLHAM, BERT A., Rockford, Floyd County
- 673 HAEBERLE, H. C., Care Hollister Lumber Co., Manchester
- 890 LEVICH, M., 220 W. Walnut St., Des Moines
- 706 PITTMAN, J. P., Washington
- 921 SAXTON, B. H., Register Life Insurance Co., Davenport
- 230 TAPLEY, H. W., Harlan
- 1332 WHITE, E. M., 406 Brady St., Davenport
- 710 YEGGE, JOHN V., De Witt

KANSAS

- 227 HENDRICKS, HOMER J., Cherryvale
- 834 HOLTHAUS, F. J., P. O. Box 567, Seneca
- 995 INNES, WALTER P., 123-131 N. Main St., Wichita
- 962 JEFFREY, E. W., Elmdale
- 687 PIERCE, W. P., Salina
- 1091 SHANNON, DR. A. J., St. Paul
- 82 STEVENS, E. B., Parsons

KENTUCKY

- 1142 TUTTLE, F. E., 125 E. Maxwell St., Lexington

LOUISIANA

- 778 LAYMAN, I., 1720 Prytania St., New Orleans
- 1381 LUBELSKY, LOUIS, 2007 Baronne St., New Orleans
- 1373 PELLETIER, JAMES B., 212 Bourbon St., New Orleans
- 1320 SMASON, NATHAN, P. O. Box 1069, New Orleans
- 1384 WILLIAMS, GEORGE F., Box 408, New Orleans

MAINE

- 499 HALL, ARTHUR C., 9 Silver Terrace, Waterville
- 542 NOBLE, FRANK T., Augusta
- 1380 WASHBURN, WILLIS W., China

MARYLAND

- 699 BENJES, RICHARD, 1819 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore
- 965 DAWKINS, WALTER I., 408 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore
- 324 DUFFIELD, FRANK G., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore
- 651 HANLINE, ALEX. M., 23-25 S. Howard St., Baltimore
- 697 KNIGHT, DR. LOUIS W., 414 N. Greene St., Baltimore
- 519 LOWRY, OTHO B., R. F. D. 1, Sharpsburg
- 689 WILLIAMS, D. A., 4507 Maine Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

- 852 ADAMS, G. P., 18 Foster St., Worcester
- 563 ALEXANDER, S. B., 214 Washington St., Boston
- 980 BALDWIN, GEORGE E., Box 243, North Adams
- 555 BENFIELD, ARTHUR, Peabody
- 1061 BIRD, ROBERT, Canton
- 1394 CHAMPAGNE, THEOPHILE J., 11 Richelieu Court, Springfield
- 817 CHASE, JOSIAH B., JR., 13 Congress St., Boston
- 998 CLAY, E. C., 29 State St., Boston
- 634 CONROY, JOHN P., 218 Washington St., Boston
- 543 CONVERSE, N. E., Gas Works, Worcester
- 788 DROWNE, LUMAN S., 259 Elm St. Northampton
- 251 EMERY, S. B., 212 W. Emerson St., Melrose
- 583 GERRY, LYMAN L., 20 Gerry St., Stoneham
- 1355 GRAY, HARRY A., 1 Regent Square, Roxbury
- 249 HART, GEORGE T., 24 Arlington St., Lynn
- 723 HAWKES, A. A., 7 Charles St., Wakefield
- 952 HORTON, MAJOR E. S., Attleboro
- 717 JACKSON, MALCOLM N., 1489 Beacon St., Brookline
- 854 JAMES, WILLIAM E., New Bedford Inst. for Savings, New Bedford
- 628 JENNESS, WALTER G., 103 Pearson Ave., Somerville
- 1028 JOY, FRED, Winchester
- 1058 KINNEY, BURTON A., 18 Bleachery St., Lowell
- 244 LARNED, GEORGE A., 37 Cherry St., Spencer
- 169 LUNT, ALBERT C., 214 Cabot St., Beverly
- 678 MARQUARDT, WILLIAM F., 22 Dracut St., Dorchester Center
- 21 MOREY, HERBERT E., 41 Washington St., Boston
- 10 MORSE, JOHN E., Box 727, Worcester
- 33 NORRIS, E. S., 256 Devonshire St., Boston
- 1294 OLIVER, JOHN M., 376 Union St., Springfield
- 1178 PREVOST, JOHN W., 963 Sumner Ave., Springfield
- 1045 ROBINSON, HERBERT, S., Paxton
- 640 ROBINSON, JOHN, 18 Summer St., Salem
- 149 SCHOFIELD, JAMES, North Grafton
- 305 SEARS, ELMER S., Swansea
- 1085 SHILLABER, CHARLES P., South Framingham
- 1198 SHUMWAY, FRANK H., 66 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan
- 1182 SNOW, GEORGE L., 17 Noble St., Westfield
- 652 STILES, CHARLES W., 1152 Washington St., Dorchester Center
- 34 STONE, WM. C., 21 Princeton St., Springfield
- 1110 STORER, DR. MALCOLM, 5 Brimmer St., Boston
- 2 TATMAN, CHARLES T., 900 Slater Bldg., Worcester
- 894 TEMPLE, JUNIUS B., North Adams
- 959 TILDEN, GEORGE L., 377 Main St., Worcester
- 170 TROWBRIDGE, C. O., Box 311, Framingham
- 560 WAITT, DR. JOSEPH E., 66 Huntington Ave., Boston
- 24 WARD, ERWIN G., 617 Armory St., Springfield
- 1181 WENTWORTH, WM. L., 475 Main St., Springfield
- 520 WINDMILLER, C. H., 901 Main St., Worcester
- 1383 WOLCOTT, HERBERT R., 147 Euclid Ave., Springfield
- 93 WOOD, HOWLAND, 93 Perry St., Brookline
- 729 WOODARD, ROBERT S., Box 884, Hudson
- 65 WURTZBACH, CARL, Lee

MICHIGAN

- 1137 BALDWIN, FRANK A., 162 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids
- 370 BOWEN, HERBERT, 618 Moffat Bldg., Detroit
- 1060 DEAN, H. K., Care Dean-Hicks Printing Co., Grand Rapids
- 1019 HAARER, JOHN W., Lansing
- 910 LAIBLE, HOWARD C., 97 Harmon Ave., Detroit

MICHIGAN (Continued)

- 780 MARRIOTT, CHARLES, Care Park Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie
1035 McKAY, A. T., 242 N. Monroe St., Bay City
1059 MERRILL, R. W., Sec'y Phoenix Furniture Co., Grand Rapids
608 MONROE, WILL A., 230 Calhoun St., Battle Creek
92 NEWCOMB, HOWARD R., 24 Marston Ave., Detroit
374 NORRIS, FREDERICK T., Phoenix Block, Bay City
86 PRESTON, MRS. MARVIN, Addison Apartments, Cor. Charlotte and
Woodward Aves., Detroit
75 RAGAN, ALBERT B., Monroe
1187 RICHARDS, J. JAGER, 559 25th St., Detroit
1080 SPEIR, ROBERT Y., Old National Bank, Grand Rapids

MINNESOTA

- 1343 DEMING, P. C., 2407 Central Ave., Minneapolis
997 SMITH, ANTHOR M., 249 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis
1118 WALLACE, THOMAS W., 2545 Central Ave., Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

- 811 BIRCHETT, DR. J. A. K., Piazza and Botto Bldg., Vicksburg
1132 LESLIE, JAMES S., Columbus

MISSOURI

- 1403 BRENNER, TOBIAS, 117 East Fifth St., Kansas City
1147 CARR, HORACE, JR., 1324 W. 11th St., Kansas City
133 ELLIS, F. E., 4 Nicholson Place, St. Louis
1397 GREEN, EDWIN H., New England National Bank, Kansas City
473 JOHNSON, BURDETTE G., 115 N. 11th St., St. Louis
1086 KNOX, GARNER L., 403 S. Garrison Ave., Carthage
936 KRIEGER, LOUIS J., 17 N. Broadway, St. Louis
859 LAMPERTZ, JOHN, 3942a Lee Ave., St. Louis
223 LEONARD, E. W., 2 Westport Ave., Kansas City
1401 LIEBERMAN, I., Independence
614 ROOKS, BYRON N., General Delivery, Lexington
1362 RUMMELL, J. A., 3421 Charlotte St., Kansas City

MONTANA

- 1317 FORD, JOSEPH, Augusta

NEBRASKA

- 1411 CAMERON, H. A., 1326 South 35th St., Omaha
942 NIELSEN, N. C., Cairo
888 THORSON, NELSON T., Omaha
963 TOBITT, MISS EDITH, Public Library and Museum, Omaha

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1339 CARPENTER, R. B., 96 Brook St., Manchester
1353 CLOUGH, FRED B., 12 Lyndon St., Concord
947 FURBER, WILLIAM M., 900 W. Hancock St., Manchester
764 PARKHURST, HENRY H., Amherst
1315 ROBINSON, C. EASTMAN, Concord
1354 THAYER, MAYNARD C., 16 Prospect St., Manchester
100 WHITTIER, DAVID W., Raymond

NEW JERSEY

- 968 BARDON, FRED D., Madison
- 1234 BELDEN, BAUMAN L., 847 Jersey Ave., Elizabeth
- 925 BLAKE, G. H., 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City
- 1014 DE LAGERBERG, J., 70 Park Ave., Passaic
- 77 DISBROW, DR. WILLIAM S., 151 Orchard St., Newark
- 137 ELWELL, ALBERT S., 14 N. Laurel St., Bridgeton
- 590 ENGLISH, DAVID S., 113 Market St., Camden
- 1311 FARISH, JAMES, Linwood
- 1214 FISHER, MRS. HARRIET, 125 East Hanover St., Trenton
- 1062 HARTMAN, FRANK, 51 N. 2d St., Camden
- 1116 HAYES, WESLEY H., 110 Jaques St., Elizabeth
- 844 IMHOFF, C. H., Hopewell
- 1250 NOE, SYDNEY P., Woodbridge
- 1186 POTTER, F. WAYLAND, 563 Bailey St., Camden
- 1336 REILLY, MRS. ALICE M., 90 West Broadway, Salem
- 1274 REILLY, JOHN, JR., Salem
- 1283 ROESSLER, A. C., 10½ Clay St., Newark
- 1370 TENNEY, EDWARD P., Roselle
- 1398 TOWNSEND, STEPHEN, Scotch Plains, Union County
- 617 VREELAND, N., 22 Prince St., Patterson
- 1104 WRIGHT, JOSEPH H., 333 Bellevue Ave., Trenton

NEW YORK

- 785 ADAMS, E. H., 40 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
- 1072 ALLING, JOSEPH T., Care of Alling & Cory, Rochester
- 432 AMBERG, W. H., Box 199, Rochester
- 1196 BALDWIN, MISS AGNES, 415 W. 118th St., New York
- 304 BARNET, JOSEPH, P. O. Box 1625, New York
- 1126 BATTERBURY, THOMAS A., 179 W. 12th St., New York
- 1202 BAUER, O. A., Piermont
- 360 BELLER, WILLIAM F., 51 E. 123d St., New York
- 841 BRENNER, VICTOR D., Room 705, 114 E. 28th St., New York
- 759 BURGAR, VERNON, Emwilton Place, Ossining
- 748 BURKE, DR. MARTIN, 147 Lexington Ave., New York
- 813 CARPENTER, F. J., 406 S. First Ave., Mount Vernon
- 758 CLARK, IRVIN F., 107 2d St., Gloversville
- 1204 CLARK, JAMES A., 111 Highland Ave., Middletown
- 661 COLLIER, CLAUDE R., 158 Conklin Ave., Binghamton
- 1133 DAKE, BENJ. C., Greenfield Center
- 1364 DEITSCH, EDWARD J., 14 E. 17th St., New York
- 861 DE SHON, W. H., 321 Catharine St., Utica
- 1050 DI SIMONE, RALPH, 139 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.
- 675 EARL, ROBERT, Herkimer
- 821 EATON, COMMODORE W. C., U. S. N., Hamilton, Madison County
- 140 ELDER, THOMAS L., 32 E. 23d St., New York
- 1247 ELDER, MRS. T. L., Voorhees Ave., Care Dr. Lyne, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.
- 12 FREY, A. R., 461 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn
- 425 GREGORY, CHARLES, 30 Broad St., New York
- 856 GUTTAG, JULIUS, 52 Wall St., New York
- 310 HALLENBECK, E., 27 Grove Place, Schenectady
- 30 HEATON, A. G., Studio 845, Carnegie Hall, New York
- 418 HIGGINS, FRANK C., 5 W. 104th St., New York
- 1025 HIGLEY, CHAS. D., 69 Erie St., Salamanca
- 11 HOOPER, JOSEPH, 80 Emerson St., Rochester
- 463 JAEGG, GUSTAVE, 245 Bowery, New York
- 1230 JOHNSON, MRS. HILDEGARD, 83 W. 115th St., New York
- 1203 KENNEDY, DANIEL R., 255 W. 92d St., New York
- 1125 KIEFFER, FRANK T., 1200 N. State St., Syracuse

NEW YORK (Continued)

- 1236 KLEMMANN, JOHN A., 231 Broadway, New York
960 KOHLER, RUD., 76 Washington Place, New York
1288 KRIEGER, JOHN C., Salamanca
1149 LAWLER, JOSEPH A., 304 W. 14th St., New York
1190 LEVE, A. ATLAS, P. O. Box 495, Syracuse
1169 LEWIS, EDWARD S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York
51 LOW, LYMAN H., 14 E. 23d St., New York
1222 LYNCH, T. J., 132 Depew Ave., Nyack
819 MATHEWS, HENRY W., 499 West Ave., Rochester
450 MILLER, HENRY C., Care Robt. Goodbody & Co., 80 Broadway,
New York
940 NEWELL, E. T., Box 321, Madison Square Branch, New York
744 NIKLEWICZ, HERBERT, 28 Park Place, Brooklyn
643 OWEN, REV. WILLIAM H., JR., 324 S. Third Ave., Mount Vernon
848 PEHRSON, NELSON P., Numismatic Society Bldg., 156th St. West
of Broadway, New York
1027 PELL, STEPHEN H. P., 43 Exchange Place, New York
1400 PEPPER, ALBERT H., Care Fulford-Hanson Company, Schenectady
1321 PLUMB, A. H., 24 Rowley St., Rochester
971 POTTS, JESSE W., 342 State St., Albany
928 ROACH, DR. PAUL, Quaker Street, Schenectady County
1127 ROBSON, A. FLAG, Penn Yan
1238 RYDER, HILLYER, Carmel
799 SACHS, RALPH, 25 E. 124th St., New York
461 SCOTT, JOHN W., 36 John St., New York
1231 SELLMAN, MRS. HULDA, 83 W. 115th St., New York
1261 SLEICHER, WILLIAM, 75 First St., Troy
595 SMITH, E., 53d St. and East River, New York
1309 STEARNS, ARTHUR L., 899 Sterling Place, Brooklyn
906 STEVENS, FREDERIC, 168 Norris Ave., Jamaica
665 VAIL, GEORGE B., 241 Saratoga St., Cohoes
1140 VAN VOORHIS, EVERETT, Box 25, Nelsonville, Putnam County
1277 VOEGE, WM. C., 48 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn
1319 WEAGANT, H. ROSS, Thousand Island Park
1366 WEBSTER, D. MACON, 25 Broad St., New York
1385 WEISBUCH, MAX, 204 Clinton Ave., N., Rochester
1279 WHITE, ALFRED F., 27 Thames St., New York
944 WOODIN, W. H., 127 E. 69th St., New York
23 WRIGHT, DR. B. P., 112 Mechanic St., Watertown
732 YAWGER, HARRY H., 78 Linden St., Rochester
40 ZIMMERMAN, REV. J., D. D., LL. D., 107 South Ave., Syracuse

NORTH CAROLINA

- 1113 ANDREWS, ALEXANDER B., JR., 230 Fayetteville St., Raleigh
32 TUTHILL, LUTHER B., South Creek, Beaufort County

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1388 FAY, HENRY EDWARD, Hannah
402 KELLEY, JOHN H., Grafton
961 SLAVENS, W. E., Granville, McHenry County

OHIO

- 1359 AREHART, ALBERT W., R. R. 3, Sabina
930 ASHBROOK, WILLIAM A., M. C., Johnstown
1012 BAKER, WILLIAM V., Care Peruna Drug Co., Columbus
1164 BALDWIN, A. T., Washington C. H.

OHIO (Continued)

- 949 BOTT, GEORGE J., 1081 Hunter Ave., Columbus
- 1326 BOWERS, T. B., 130 Jackson St., Columbus
- 1377 BRITTON, O. F., 39 E. Rich St., Columbus
- 1179 BROWINSKI, R. V., Lock Box 6, Marion
- 378 BUCK, HENRI E., 125 N. Liberty St., Delaware
- 546 COOVER, ARTHUR B., Chillicothe
- 1000 CROXALL, F. H., 514 Washington St., East Liverpool
- 1375 DIXON, DR. MYRWOOD T., 576 S. 3d St., Columbus
- 393 EBERHARDT, A. B., 2362 Ontario St., Cleveland
- 724 EZEKIEL, HENRY CLAY, 334 Main St., Cincinnati
- 1032 FAHNESTOCK, L. H., 218 E. Mulberry St., Springfield
- 1390 FISCHER, A. J., St Bernard's Church, Springfield
- 911 GIFFORD, N. P., 153 S. High St., Columbus
- 533 HENDERSON, DR. J. M., 13½ E. State St., Columbus
- 1245 HENDERSON, MRS. J. M., 13½ E. State St., Columbus
- 986 HILLIG, REV. FRED J., S. J., St. John's College, Toledo
- 1123 HOLDEN, A. F., Plain Dealer, Cleveland
- 966 HOSBURY, ROBERT, Box 480, Toledo
- 874 LOCKWOOD, GEORGE S., Bank of Commerce, Cleveland
- 232 MARCUSON, M., 1611 E. 82d St., N. E., Cleveland
- 802 McDONALD, JAMES, Care Marmet Coal Co., Cincinnati
- 1331 MERRICK, MRS. FRANK W., 1611 Franklin Park, S., Columbus
- 1130 MITCHENER, J. H. Washington C. H.
- 637 MOORE, WALDO C., Lewisburg
- 931 PARKER, E. M., Pres. North Side Savings Bank, Columbus
- 1308 PFAFF, CHAS. E., JR., 621 Cherry St., Toledo
- 1170 POOLE, JAMES C., 339 East Court St., Washington C. H.
- 1114 RARIDON, S. A., Loudonville
- 1150 RODECKER, H. R., Washington C. H.
- 1328 SAUM, J. C., 245 Cincinnati St., Dayton
- 1387 SAVAGE, JAMES, 185 W. 10th Ave., Columbus
- 1312 SAVAGE, W. J., 18 W. Long St., Columbus
- 1392 SCHERMER, NATHAN, 268 Summit Ave., Youngstown
- 1376 SCHMITT, W. F., 458 S. 4th St., Columbus
- 835 SCHWARTZ, GEORGE J., 120 N. Market St., Wooster
- 1054 STEWART, ALBERT C., 408-414 St. Clair Bldg., Toledo
- 1220 SWASEY, AMBROSE, 7808 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
- 1081 TITUS, GEORGE F., Norwalk
- 445 TROWBRIDGE, J. F., 400 W. High St., Piqua
- 1327 WEIST, DR. C. C., Dennison Hotel, Columbus
- 1393 WILDER, LEROY W., Edgerton

OREGON

- 1271 BACKMAN, BEN S., 13 N. 3d St., Portland
- 1314 COOK, WALTER M., Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland
- 746 FOWLIE, J. C., Shaniko
- 206 ROBIN, FERDINAND, P. O. Box 375, Portland
- 1007 TORRENCE, H. L., 430 Simpson St., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

- 639 ADLER, DR. LEWIS H., JR., 1610 Arch St., Philadelphia
- 1337 AITKEN, JOHN WINFIELD, Aitken Block, Carbondale
- 650 ANSPACH, WILLIAM W., Milton
- 464 BECK, JOHN A., 3346 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg
- 1330 BENSON, JOHN P., 46 S. 3d St., Reading
- 707 BIERLY, OTHO J., 6322 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg
- 1402 BOOK, ROBERT D., Sewickley
- 1098 BROCKMEYER, A. W., 327 Windsor Ave., Narberth
- 808 BROWN, SAMUEL W., U. S. Mint, Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

- 908 BURTON, GEORGE, 1617 E. Berks St., Philadelphia
- 1284 CHAPMAN, MRS. BERTHA J., 1128 Spruce St., Philadelphia
- 18 CHAPMAN, HENRY, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia
- 17 CHAPMAN, S. H., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia
- 918 CHATTIN, WALTER, S., 266 S. 11th St., Philadelphia
- 1040 CLEELAND, DAVID L., 125 S. Main St., Butler
- 1180 CLOUSER, J. A., 25 S. Walnut St., West Chester
- 610 CONNELL, JOHN W., 3507 Haverford St., Philadelphia
- 1352 DEANE, A. B., Wellsboro
- 1266 EGOLF, GUS, 113 E. Main St., Norristown
- 954 ERICKSON, C. I., Union National Bank, McKeesport
- 1302 FISHER, WILLIAM L., 129 Northampton St., Easton
- 469 FRAZIER, E. L., Box 14, Verona
- 1073 GEIS, JOSEPH H., 1222 Hilton St., Philadelphia
- 287 GIES, A. C., 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh
- 1148 HARMER, H. B., 1927 Diamond St., Philadelphia
- 1039 HEPLER, JOHN A., 1123 Center Ave., Reading
- 1297 HETHERINGTON, JOHN J., 201 S. Walnut St., West Chester
- 1270 HOUP, DANIEL E., 1323 De Kalb St., Norristown
- 1215 HUNTER, G. M., 6426 Winslow St., Pittsburgh
- 1031 JACKSON, S. H., 800 Wood St., Wilkinsburg
- 1008 JARRETT, S. H., Connellsville, Fayette County
- 1112 JENKINS, J. P. HALE, Norristown
- 843 KING, R. P., Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., Erie
- 728 LAIDACKER, J. G., Mocanaqua
- 184 LINDSAY, JOHN M., Swissvale
- 1391 LUPFER, J. M., Bellwood
- 102 MARLIER, GEORGE F., 4807 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh
- 719 MATLACK, E. L., 2525 N. 32d St., Philadelphia
- 1342 McGIRK, DR. CHAS E., Philipsburg
- 1106 McMICHAEL, MISS ELLEN CLAY, 5334 Wayne Ave., German-
town, Philadelphia
- 1318 MITCHELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, 5368 Tacony St., Philadelphia
- 860 MORRIS, CLAUDE, Masonic Hall, Collins Ave., Pittsburgh
- 763 NAGY, STEPHEN K., 1621 Master St., Philadelphia
- 1217 PAYNE, B. F., Box A, Stewartstown, York County
- 1077 REEVES, C. A., L. Box 198, Leechburg, Armstrong County
- 1216 ROBISON, A. R., 327 N. Neville St., Pittsburgh
- 160 RUDY, ISAIAH, Box 102, Station A, Pittsburgh
- 752 RUMBERGER, H. D., Philipsburg, Center County
- 1396 SCHREMP, GEORGE H. W., 5906 Harvard St., Pittsburgh
- 1296 SCOTT, ROBERT M., 111 S. Church St., West Chester
- 1313 SELLERS, W. M., P. O. Box 523, Altoona
- 1138 SHEPPARD, THOMAS H., 402 Atwood St., Pittsburgh
- 731 SHINKLE, C. H., 711 Liberty St., Pittsburgh
- 1233 SHOFFNER, JAMES K., 1548 De Kalb St., Norristown
- 1395 SIEDLECKI, STANISLAUS, 78 Willow St., Plymouth
- 1200 STEELE, GEORGE A., Willow Grove
- 98 STEIGERWALT, CHARLES, 130 E. King St., Lancaster
- 1099 STEWART, FRANK H., 35 N. 7th St., Philadelphia
- 245 THOMPSON, W. A. P., Coatesville
- 1151 WALKER, J. A., 541 S. 49th St., Philadelphia
- 760 WARNER, CHARLES K., 1115 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia
- 733 WILEY, WILLIAM A., 524 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster
- 151 WILHARM, DR. G. F. E., 1343 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh
- 1316 WOLFE, EDWIN F., Bellwood
- 883 YATES, WALTER N., 7356 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- 197 ZERBE, FARRAN, P. O. Box 876, Philadelphia
- 1232 ZERBE, MRS. FARRAN, P. O. Box 876, Philadelphia
- 825 ZERBE, J. L., Tyrone

RHODE ISLAND

- 67 ARNOLD, GEORGE C., 109 Mathewson St., Providence
- 41 BARKER, RALPH R., 99 Spring St., Newport
- 1269 ROBINSON, EDWIN P., 12 High St., Newport
- 1386 SISSON, WINFIELD S., 9 Bliss Road, Newport
- 25 STORER, DR. H. R., 58 Washington St., Newport

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 725 BAKER, C. M., Graniteville

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1267 OWEN, LLEWELLYN K., Care Commercial Bank, Langford
- 127 WESTHORPE, ARTHUR W., Box 175, Yankton

TENNESSEE

- 506 SPEER, W. B., 705 Market St., Chattanooga

TEXAS

- 1350 ARCHINARD, E. J., Chronicle Bldg., Houston
- 816 CRANE, R. C., Sweetwater
- 1289 GOSLING, LYTLE W., Frost National Bank, San Antonio
- 572 HEUSINGER, EDWARD W., 113 City St., San Antonio
- 1399 McCLURE, RICHARD MOORE, P. O. Box 333, Corsicana
- 522 MEHL, B. MAX, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth
- 1254 MEHL, MRS. B. MAX, 1124 Henderson St., Fort Worth
- 1093 MILLER, FREDERICK T., P. O. Box 866, Fort Worth
- 1374 PATTERSON, L. S., 341 Main St., Dallas

UTAH

- 247 CALLAHAN, D. A., 164 S. Main St., Salt Lake City
- 168 MAGUIRE, DON, 549 25th St., Ogden
- 460 ROSER, REV. THEO., All Hallows College, Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

- 967 JOHR, J. A., Meadow, Henrico County
- 1406 NALLS, JAMES N., 911 Duke St., Alexandria

VERMONT

- 1162 BRIGGS, CLARK C., 16 Clarke St., Burlington
- 741 MITCHELL, F. W., Richford
- 730 WHIPPLE, HARRIS C., Manchester Center

WASHINGTON

- 1141 LIESNER, FRANK, Oakville
- 1063 RADLEY, GEORGE E., 01826 Division St., Spokane
- 1244 SELMER, JOHN, Northport

WEST VIRGINIA

- 932 BAYHA, E. C., 136 15th St., Wheeling
- 1074 BUTCHER, W. E., 326½ Julianna St., Parkersburg

WISCONSIN

- 1389 ADLER, FREMONT G., 269 4th St., Milwaukee
1368 BAER, HYMAN, Wausau
1334 BATTLES, LLOYD E., Baraboo
1307 CLARKE, LYLE C., Baraboo
1357 COOPER, C. M., Ableman
996 CURRY, W. G., Baraboo
1378 ELKINGTON, G. E., Baraboo
1287 GEBHARDT, JOSEPH, 357½ Second Ave., Milwaukee
584 GRANBERG, H. O., 1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh
1382 HALSTED, H. L., Baraboo
1407 HARRIS, NATHAN, Baraboo
4 HARLOWE, DAVID, 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee
1333 KESSLER, F. G., Baraboo
1299 KETCHUM, HENRY, 514 East St., Baraboo
880 KONRAD, CHARLES C., New German-American Bank, Oshkosh
1347 KRAMER, CRISS E., Baraboo
1379 MARRIOTT, E. G., Baraboo
1356 MESSENGER, LEROY, 602 East St., Baraboo
1361 MOULD, T. M., Baraboo
1346 OEHRING, ROBERT, Baraboo
1329 PFANNSTIEHL, J. J., 905 Ash St., Baraboo
1408 POTTER, MISS KATE M., Baraboo
1043 ROLLMAN, HENRY, Chilton
1371 ROWE, HOWARD L., Care Y. M. C. A., Baraboo
315 SANDROCK, W. F., Cor. E. Water and Juneau Sts., Milwaukee
183 SCHILLING, THEO., 292 4th St., Milwaukee
413 SMITH, FRANK CLEMES, Richland Center
623 STAAB, W. O., 505 East Water St., Milwaukee
1372 STANNARD, F. E., 306 Talmage St., Eau Claire
1335 STEINKE, A. W., Baraboo

CANAL ZONE

- 1365 MORRIS, DR. JOHN K., Santo Tomas Hospital, Ancon P. O.

MEXICO

- 81 VOETTER, THOMAS W., U. S. Consul, Saltillo

CANADA

ALBERTA

- 120 HAMILTON, BASIL G., 1012 7th St. W., Calgary

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 294 ANDERSON, MARTIN, Anaconda
155 REID, R. L., 1333 Pacific St., Vancouver
1338 SCHOLEFIELD, ETHELBERT O. S., Victoria

MANITOBA

- 621 BAIRD, ANDREW BROWNING, 247 Colony St., Winnipeg
113 LONDON, G. F., Box 1081, Winnipeg
256 McDIARMID, JAMES, 252 Balmoral St., Winnipeg

NEW BRUNSWICK

- 43 MACKENZIE, J. D. B. F., Chatham
1135 TENNANT, W. B., 14 King St., St. John

NOVA SCOTIA

- 376 DOANE, H. L., Truro
1167 LAYTON, F. W., Wentworth Station, Cumberland County
162 TAYLOR, W. FLETCHER, Box 468, Yarmouth
855 VICKERY, EDGAR J., Yarmouth

ONTARIO

- 1344 ARGENT, GEORGE, 174 Sanford Ave., Hamilton
362 BARTON, E. W., 58 Indian Grove, Toronto
870 BASTEDO, C. N., 418 Yonge St., Toronto
389 CAMPEAU, F. R. E., Ottawa
524 CARSWELL, J. ERNEST, Box 166, Windsor
1237 CLEGG, ERNEST J., Box 64, Walkerville
408 FITE, NORMAN G., Box 1, Bridgeburg
290 GIBSON, DAVID R., 87 Sanford Ave., S., Hamilton
1176 HAYCROFT, CHARLES, Duart
243 HEAL, SAMUEL S., 22 Larch St., Toronto
285 HEDLEY, THOMAS, 38 Main St., W., Hamilton
275 KNEESHAW, J., 283 S. Hess St., Hamilton
368 McBEAN, JOHN, Lancaster
195 McGINNIS, THOMAS, Box 555, Belleville
857 MELANCON, HENRI, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa
1246 NOLAN, EDGAR H., Collingwood
492 ODDY, JOS. H., Box 515, St. Marys
1211 SLEEMAN, GEORGE, Guelph
68 SMITH, W. T., 283 Wellington St., Sarnia
791 WOOD, JOHN A., 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton
559 WOODS, D. A., Box 631, Galt

QUEBEC

- 1129 AUBERT, REV. ALBERT, Laval University, Quebec
313 BELANGER, CHAS. E., 32 Fourth Ave., Viauville, Montreal
1219 BOND, W. L., 160 St. James St., Montreal
312 BRETON, P. N., 215 W. St. Catherine St., Montreal
1349 CHAGNON, A. T. A., 817 St. Hubert St., Montreal
174 COURTEAU, DR. EUGENE G., St. Jacques
946 CYPRIEN, REV. FR., 267 Desery St., Montreal
1175 DONAT, FR. J., C. S. C., College de St. Laurent, Near Montreal
1191 DUBOIS, REV. NAZ., PTRE., Principal Jacques Cartier Normal
School, Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal
1153 GOYETTE, J. W., Brosseau, County of Laprairie
945 GRAVEL, LUDGER, 28 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal
1358 GRAVEL, ZEPHIRIN, St. Timothee, Beauharnais County
1225 HUARD, REV. V. A., PTRE., Provincial Parliament Museum, Quebec
1021 LAURIN, LOUIS, Box 79, Point Gatineau
1210 MARTINEAU, H. O., 135 St. Joseph St., Quebec
1252 MASSON, LOUIS, 807 St. Hubert St., Montreal
948 McLACHLAN, R. W., 55 St. Monique St. Montreal
999 MONTAMBAULT, R. O., P. O. Box 394, Quebec
447 MURPHY, P. B., With W. & J. Sharples, Quebec
1194 O'LEARY, THOS., Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal
934 PARENT, GEORGE W., 70 Ste. Famille St., Montreal

QUEBEC (Continued)

- 1161 RENAUD, ADOLPHE, 2621 Esplanade, Montreal
1348 TANGUAY, J. A., 60 Place Jacques Cartier, Montreal
951 TESSIER, CYRILLE, Union Bank Bldg., Quebec
1192 TOUPIN, REV. JOS., PTRE., St. Antoine Abbe
112 TREMBLAY, P. O., 489 St. Antoine St., Montreal
899 WILSON, W. W. C., 111 Crescent St., Montreal

FOREIGN

- 31 BALDWIN, A. H., 4a Duncannon St., Charing Cross, London,
W. C., England
416 BERTRAND, J., 284 Willingham St., Grimsby, England
1410 GARSIA, H. R. C., 14 Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
671 HAMER, S. H., Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorks., England
26 HOWORTH, D. F., 24 Villiers St., Ashton-under-Lyne, England
101 KOTWELL, C. E., Byculla, Bombay, India
1105 RAMSDEN, H. A., P. O. Box 214, Yokohama, Japan
1305 SANBORN, HENRY FRANCIS, Tor Hotel, Kobe, Japan
1324 VALENTINE, WM. H., 78 Frith Road, Leytonstone, E., England



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